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THE LIFE AND BATTLES

OF

JEM. WARD,

FIRST INTRODUCTO THE MILLING WORLD AS THE BLACK DIAMOND

OF THE EAST, AND, FOR A FEW MONTHS, VIEWED AS

THE CHAMPION OF ENGLAND.

From a work published in England in 1828, now first republished in this country in the columns of the NEW YORK CLIPPER.

We now bid adiew to our hero for the present (January, 1828) leaving Ward in a similar situation with a hackney dragsman on the stand, looking out for a fare. He has given a public challenge to Ned O'Neal, and the latter fortunate boxer has promised to accept it before he quits the P. R.

After a year or two spent in chaffing, between the backers of Ward and the friends of Crawley, respecting a battle, a match was made between them, at the Castle Tavern, Holborn, on the 17th of October, 1826, for £100 a side. The fight to take place on Tuesday, January 2, 1827. The friends of Ward were so confident of his success, that without hesitation they commenced betting at 6 and 7 to 4; and above 2 to 1 was sported freely before the event came off.

The above great match was decided on Tuesday, January 21, 827, on Royston Heath, Cambridgeshire, within half a mile of the town of Royston; but, owing to some misunderstanding between the gentlemen who had to appoint the place, and Bill Gibbons, several persons, nay, some hundreds were completely "thrown out," and did not see the fight, after all their exertions to reach the scene of action. The gentleman alluded to, named Haydon Grange, in the county of Essex, where a good ring was formed by Oliver, Cannon, and others belonging to the milling tribe; but Gibbons having pitched the stakes belonging to the P. C. at Royston, thither the crowd scampered in the utmost confusion; and lots, with all their "puffing and blowing," were distanced. On the evening previous to the battle, Ward took up his quarters at the Red Lion, in Royston; and Crawley at a tiny house, by the road-side, at Reed's Mill Hill, three miles from Royston. Those lads, who wished to make the thing certain, toddled off on Monday night, and smoked a comfortable cigar at Wade's Mill, Puckeridge, Barley, Royston, &c. On the morning of fighting, the road exhibited a good sprinkling of swells; but several post-chaises, and other vehicles, were dished, and left behind, in consequence of their proprietors relying upon obtaining a change of horses at the above places. It is impossible to describe the disappointment expressed by numerous persons whose clies were full of blunt, and compelled to finish the day at Ware and Wade's Mill; who could not proceed a step farther for a want of prads.

A little before one o'clock, Ward, followed by Josh. Hudson and Reuben Martin, (who was substituted for Oliver, Tom being left at the other ring,) threw his upper-crust into the ring; and Peter soon afterwards, attended upon by Tom Belcher and Harry Harmer, hoisted his "pimple coverer" as the token of defiance. Ward and Crawley shook hands together extremely good-natured; and then prepared to peel. The colors, canary for Crawley, and a blue bird's-eye for Ward, were tied to the stakes. Peter weighed almost thirteen stone; and Jem twelve stone seven pounds. Ward, and nothing else, was the offer for betting; and 11 to 5 posted without hesitation. Tom Belcher won the toss for Crawley, and the battle commenced without delay:

Round 1. Ward looked as fine as a star: and Crawley was equally tip-top in condition. The attitudes of the men were excellent; every peeper was on the stretch; and the Amateurs highly delighted with the scene before them. The combatants kept a good look-out for the first advantage: both were equally guarded; and the commencement of the attack no easy task to either of them. Sparring with caution, anxiously waiting each other's movements, when Crawley endeavored to make a hit with his left hand, but the gay Black Diamond said it was "no go," and stopped it in style.—["Bravo! Excellent! Well done, Jem!"] Crawley was not disconcerted, made play, and, after some trifling exchanges, Young Rumpsteak tried again to turn his left hand to good account but Jem as leary as an Old Bailey Big Wig, countered his opponent, and planted a blow under the right sparkler of Crawley, that gave his pins a holiday for a short time, and he went down as quickly as a nine-pounder out of Woolwich Warren had *back*ed him on the grass, the claret running out of his ogle. Picture to yourself, my masters, the delight of all the 6 to 4—7 to 4, and the 2 to 1 Coves—whooping, hallooing, jumping—nay quite frantic with joy: and "Jem's the boy to win for a thousand." "Psha," observed a Middle Blade, a half-and-half chap—that is to say, between the East-end Rum One, and a slap-up high-bred West end Corinthian, "Why its the Blunt Magazine to a ragged one pound flimsey of a stopped house!" The two events were decided in favor of Ward; first blood, and first knock down blow.

2. Peter came up more gay than was anticipated by his opponents, and lost no time in "showing fight." The Black Diamond was awake, and he stopped the right hand of Crawley cleverly. Ward made play left and right without execution. Both on the look-out for a turn; Ward, in style, tried to go to work; but Peter, too, proved himself a workman, and put on the stopper. Young Rumpstake made play, and the science displayed by Ward delighted the whole ring. Jem got out of danger with great skill. Leariness on both sides, till Peter saw a chance, when he made the most of it, and with his right hand mawley (like knocking down an ox) planted on poor Jem's cheek one of Bob Cregson's wisty castors, that laid the gay Black Diamond on the earth in a twinkling. "My eyes! What a row! What a change!" The 6 to 4 squinted, as it were, on the hero of the tale, as he lay "stretched on the ground."—The 7 to 4 people looked blue at the sight; but the hitherto bold 2 to 1 began to funk, and wanted a drap of *eau de vie*, and a flash or two of Seager's daffy to keep up their spirits. "I say," observed a chap well-known and respected in England, "my Peter, you felt for him then. You are a good boy—finish another round or two in that style, and the Championship is your own. You are not such a green man as they took you to be."

4. The Black Diamond did not appear half so gay as before; his nob, although not exactly on the woolsack, yet it was quite clear to the spectators, it was bothered with the Chancery practice. The John Bull fighter looked at his man, and perceiving he was a little *kever* in his "upper works," gave him a gentle shake, observing, at the same time, "I have read somewhere, but that's no matter here or there,

When taken
To be well shaken!

Come, my Jem's eye, you took the last clinker like a man, now shake it off like a trump! and go to work." Ward evidently labored under the effects of the last hit: but the stops on both sides were truly excellent, and completely satisfied all the Fanciers that Crawley and Ward were first-rate boxers. Jem endeavored to plant a bodier with his right hand, but it did not go home. Young Rumpsteak, with the most perfect good humor, smiled at the efforts of his opponent, and gave Ward a small taste upon his canister. Jem, who had not recovered from the stunning hit, fell down on his hands and knees. Notwithstanding, the friends of Ward stuck to him like glue, and backed him at 2 to 1.

4. The fight now became truly interesting, and Peter, who had previously been looked upon as a "Nobody" by his opponents, was reluctantly admitted to be "Somebody." Crawley parried capitally; and Jem stopped in the most skillful manner. The latter got away from mischief towards the ropes, but Crawley kept near him. Milling was now the order of the round—hit for hit—claret for claret, and lots of punishment were received on both sides, until Ward went down weak, and Crawley upon him. The spectators left their places, and pressed forward to the roped ring—the utmost confusion prevailed; and it was with great difficulty order was restored, by the exertions of the Commander-in chief, assisted by the pugilists making use of their whips upon the heads and backs of the refractory parts of the crowd.

5. The claret was now seen on both their mugs; and, although "Big Ones." the piping system was evident. Time was wanted on both sides, and the combatants resorted to science; and the parries were delightful. Ward was as good as Crawley; and Peter equal to his opponent. The men at length got into a rally: and Ward now clearly proved to all the ring he was nothing else but a game, good man. They stood up to each other like brave fellows—giving hit for hit; countering without flinching; and the claret following each blow. Ward broke ground, and hit up with his right hand, which, if his blows had told, must have proved serious to Peter. In closing, both went down, Crawley uppermost. ["Bravo! Well done on both sides. It is a capital fight. This is as it ought to be; and a battle like this must bring the Ring round."

6. This round was decidedly in favor of Peter; and the friends of Ward were perfectly satisfied that they had hitherto held Crawley too cheap. Ward made several good stops, and Peter also proved himself equally master of the science. Hit for hit, but Jem had the reach of his antagonist, and in closing, he had too much half-arm fighting to do severe mischief. In closing pepper was administered on both sides; and they both went down distressed, and rather the worst for the engagement. Ward still decidedly the favorite, and 2 to 1 offered and taken.

7. Both of the men were now upon their mettle; equal in courage; but their strength somewhat reduced. Caution was also necessary, and to obtain wind a grand object. Ward got away from a teazer, if it had arrived at home. Sparring, and both on the look-out for squalls; Jem made use of his left hand, but Crawley contended with his right hand heavily. The combatants now went to work without the slightest reserve—it amounted to this—hit for hit, blow for blow, whack for whack, claret for claret, and thump for thump, sticking to each other fearlessly and evincing the highest courage in nature. Peter at length gave way towards the ropes, hitting as he retreated, closely followed by Ward. In closing Ward by a desperate struggle, gave Peter one of the severest cross-buttocks ever witnessed. The ground shook again. [Tremendous shouting in favor of Ward; almost any odds offered; and, 'that's done him.' 'He'll not fight another round.']

8. Peter came to the scratch quite lame; and his friends were rather apprehensive that his complaint had received some injury. However, in spite of his distressed state, he smiled with confidence and boldly looked at his opponent. The friends of Jem blamed him for not going in; but he was the best judge on the subject, and he was now practically aware of the danger to be apprehended from the length of his opponent. Ward again stopped Crawley's left hand in good taste, and also returned it with his right. Sparring for wind. The lovers of the milling were now delighted with one of the most determined rallies ever witnessed, but the length of Crawley told to the most advantage. The left hand of Peter did severe execution, and the mouth of Ward was swelled up like an apple; and both of their nobs appeared several times almost ready to leave their shoulders from the force of the repeated blows. The war at length became too hot for Ward; and he went down on his knees, very much distressed. Peter sat down on the knee of his second, and evidently was the freshest man. ["Bravo, Peter! it's Leadenhall-market to a trotter-shop in Chick-lane in your favor. You're cutting him up like pork." "Blow my dickey," says Tom Belcher, "it's as safe as the Bank."]

9. This was the round for the battle and the Championship; and the lovers of bravery and the Art of Self-defence would have thought one hundred and fifty miles but a trifling distance, to have witnessed such a fine specimen of true courage. Every blow well directed, at this point of the battle, was an object of great importance towards victory: the combatants were quite aware of it, and caution marked the commencement of this round. Ward tried to tip it to Peter's victualing-office, but the attempt was weak, and fell short: Young Rumpsteak smiled with confidence, and would not have it at any price. At length "the tug of war arrived, and Greek met Greek," in the persons of Ward and Crawley. The rally began; in fact, it is difficult to describe it; nay more, perhaps impossible to do justice to the merits of the combatants. The nob of Ward napped it, and Crawley's canister rattled again; Jem's peepers were winking, and the ogles of Crawley also flashed fire: the conks of both of the men receiving pepper at each hit: their chaffing-boxes, with distress, issuing smoke like a singing tea-kettle, and their ivories *pirouetting* like an opera-dancer. The punishment on both sides was terrific; the men were opposed to each other with as much indifference as if their bodies had been composed of bricks and mortar; and Ward exerted himself not only in the bravest style of manhood, but also making the most of his science, to get the best of his opponent. He hit up with his right hand, but Crawley stopped him with great skill. In fact, Peter hit in all manner of ways, and never lost sight of the slightest advantage which offered itself. The men, at last, had fought themselves to a complete stand-still, and at the ropes they stood close to each other, both so much distressed, as scarcely to be able to lift up their hands. In closing, both down, but Peter uppermost. [Great applause from all parts of the ring. "Well done, Ward!" "Bravo, Crawley!"] The friends of Ward still thought he had the best of it; and even at this period they offered 2 to 1. Indeed, the true state of the case was, at this particular period, that it might be said to be "anybody's battle;" and the man who appeared the freshest at the scratch the next round, would be most likely to win the fight. While sitting on his second's knee, Ward exhibited the most piteous state of exhaustion: he appeared not to have a puff of wind left in his body; and his eyes had likewise lost their fire.

10. When time was called, Crawley, most certainly, got up the best man, and came smiling to the scratch. Jem sparred for wind; and Peter had no objection to obtain a little time. But something must be done to win the fight; and rallying took place to the end of the round. It would be unjust to state which of the men displayed the most courage; but the length of Crawley gave him the best of it. The combatants now stuck to nothing else but downright milling; and blow for blow was heard all over the ring. The claret also running down both of their faces—and they fought each other to another stand still. Indeed, Nature appeared quite exhausted on both sides—at the ropes they were both useless: one could not make a blow, and the other had not the strength to lift up his hands. The hopes and fears as to the issue of the contest were now discernible on the countenances of all the betters, on witnessing the men no longer able to stand, and both of them going down quite exhausted.

11 and last. The interesting moment of the fight had arrived—this round must terminate the battle, and victory was rather doubtful to either of them on the conclusion of the last set-to. Ward was almost abroad, and scarcely knew where he was; but he put up his hands to fight. It was also "bellows to mend" with Peter; but his pins did not tremble like those of his antagonist. Jem, like a true brave fellow, did his best to plant a blow, but it was useless. "You have only, Peter," said Tom Belcher, "to put in a little one, and the battle will be your own." Crawley followed the advice of his second; and in this state of the fight any blow would tell. Peter planted a left-handed one with effect on Jem's mouth, and he was floored on his back. Hudson picked him up, and placed him on the knee of Reuben Marten, but Jem was as "dead as a house." The call of "time" he could not answer; and, of course, Peter Crawley was declared the winner, in *twenty-six minutes*. Peter immediately went up to shake hands with his brave, but fallen opponent: Ward was in a state of stupor, and could not return the generous offer of Crawley. The latter sat down for a minute on the knee of Harry Harmer, when he left the ring with Belcher for his post-chaise, amidst the shouts and congratulations of the spectators. Ward, on the contrary, in a state of insensibility, was, without delay conveyed to the Inn.

OBSERVATIONS.

In most of the battles which have recently taken place, it has been uppermost in the mouths of all persons losing their blunt that they have all been crosses! Be it so! In the above fight, however, we are proud to assert that we did not hear the slightest whisper, from one end of the ring to the other that anything wrong had occurred in the battle between Ward and Crawley; but, on the contrary, a more gallant, brave, manly, and scientific fight, never took place in the Prize Ring. It is urged that Ward did not fight so well with Crawley as he had done with other opponents. Granted! But there is no difficulty in accounting for this difference. Ward was opposed to length; also to equal, if not better, science; and a harder hitter than any opponent he had previously been engaged with. Crawley possessed all the above requisites in his favor. According to the best judges of milling, and some of the most experienced boxers were on the ground, they gave it as their opinion, that Ward wanted the reach of his antagonist; and when Jem was in at his work, it was only half-arm fighting. But Ward stood so high in the estimation of his backers that they have frequently asserted, Jem Belcher, in the best of his days, must have surrendered to the competitor of Crawley.

Without detracting in the smallest degree from the milling talents of Jem Ward, it should seem he has been overrated. Crawley, in the above battle, proved himself a pleasing, cool, confidant boxer: he could stop skilfully; hit the hardest; and receive punishment without losing his temper. Certain points towards conquest. In the first round, Peter received a tremendous floorer; and the blow, given upon the tenderest part of the frame, was so severe, that the blood gushed out from the corner of his eye; yet he returned to the scratch in the succeeding set-to like a *stoic*: also in the seventh round, in which he experienced a severe cross-buttock enough to take the fight out of any man. Crawley shook it off, and hobbled up to the mark as game as a pebble. The left hand of Peter was mischievous in the extreme to Ward; and Jem, with all his science, could not prevent it from doing him severe mischief. Mark the contest at the conclusion of the battle; Crawley conversed cheerfully with his friends; and his hands were as good as if he had not been fighting. Ward was insensible for a long period after he had been put to bed, and also was not aware that he had been bled, and received the humane attention of the surgeon. The blow which Ward received in the second round, the severity of which floored him, he never recovered, but felt its stupifying effects througout the battle. In concluding these remarks, it is our humble opinion, that Ward, although in defeat, has risen considerably higher in the general estimation of the Fancy—he has proved himself as game a man as ever stripped off a shirt. In surrendering to Crawley, Jem nevertheless will maintain a high place in the ring; and we feel quite assured, a pause will be made by any boxer before he attempts to dispute the science, manhood, and game, possessed by Jem Ward. It is impossible to describe the long faces and other unpleasant looks of the surprised losers: it was worse than an electric shock to their feelings. Heaps of blunt changed masters upon the above occasion; and it was sporting a small quantity of cash to win large sums. Crawley shewed at the Castle Tavern on Wednesday evening; he was well received by an overflowing company, and loudly applauded for his "good behavior" in the ring. we are happy to see the Commander-in-Chief once more in the ring; his word can do more to keep the ground clear, than twenty horse-whips over the shoulders of the unruly crowd. If it had not been for the exertions of the above gentleman, on Tuesday, numerous persons might as well have been at home, respecting the fight between Crawley and Ward.

CIRCUMSTANCES CONNECTED WITH THE FIGHT.

At the conclusion of the battle, the Commander-in-Chief went round the ring, to collect summut for the losing man: when, after all his exertions—but stay! Hear it not, ye lovers of milling! Tell it not at Tennis Court—do not believe it at all the Sporting Houses—that the amazing sum of *nineteen shillings* and *sixpence* was subscribed for the brave but fallen Ward. Jem, since his arrival in London, declared, in the most candid manner, that he had lost the fight by holding Crawley too cheap.

TENNIS COURT.

The joint benefit of Holt and Baldwin, on Thursday, January 4, 1827, in consequence of so prime a card, as the "appearance of Ward and Crawley," proved a bumper. One of the attractions of the day made his appearance, Jem Ward. He was loudly applauded by the spectators. His nob was covered with a handkerchief, and his face exhibited marks of severe punishment.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

SPORTING ITEMS.

The Elephant.

In the early periods of the Mogul Empire, elephants were armed for battle with preparations somewhat similar to the defenses of warriors in the ages of chivalry. Dow, describing the elephants of Akbar, says, "They wear plates of iron upon their foreheads."—Vincent le Blanc mentions the elephants of the king of Ternassery as "of the largest size of the East, covered to the ground with beeves' hides, and, over them, with divers trappings. Those hides are fastened underneath the belly with iron chains, and are difficult to be got off." The Ayeen Akbery is more minute. "Five plates of iron, each one cubit long, and four fingers broad, are joined together by rings, and fastened round the ears of the elephant by four chains, each an ell in length; and between these another chain passes over the head, and is fastened in the *kellaweh*; and across it are four iron spikes with *katasses* and iron knobs. There are other chains with iron spikes and knobs hung under the throat and over the breast, and others fastened to the trunk; these are for ornament, and to frighten horses. *Pakher* is a kind of steel armor that covers the body of the elephant; there are other pieces of it for the head and proboscis. *Gejjhemp* is a covering made of three folds, and is laid over the *pakher*." Dow adds that "a sword is bound to their trunk, and daggers are fastened to their tusks."—But the mighty power of the animal in crushing the ranks of an enemy, was principally relied upon. The armor and the swords were to add to the dismay which an immense troop of elephants were of themselves calculated to produce. Emperor Akbar well knew their power in scattering masses of terrified men. On one occasion, when he stormed the fort of Chitar, the garrison retired to the temples. "Akbar, perceiving he must lose a great number of his troops in case of a close attack, ordered a distant fire to be kept up upon the desperate Rajaputs, till he had introduced three hundred elephants of war, which he immediately ordered to advance to tread them to death. The scene became now too shocking to be described. Brave men, rendered more valiant by despair, crowded around the elephants, seized them even by the tusks, and inflicted upon them unavailing wounds. The terrible animals trod the Indians like grasshoppers under their feet, or, winding them in their powerful trunks, tossed them aloft into the air, or dashed them against the walls and pavements. Of the garrison, which consisted of eight thousand soldiers, and of forty thousand inhabitants, thirty thousand were slain, and most of the rest taken prisoners."

In the rapid marches of this victorious prince, the elephants suffered greatly. Purchas, speaking of his progress from Kashire, in 1597, says:

"This country he left when summer was past, and returned to Lahore, losing many elephants and horses in the way, both by famine, then oppressing the country, and the difficulty of the passages; the elephants sometimes, in the ascent of hills, helping themselves with their trunks, leaning and staying themselves, being burthened, thereon, as on a staff."

The power of the elephant in battle has fallen before the greater power of artillery and of scientific tactics. But it is little more than three centuries ago that the chief in India who possessed the greatest force of elephants was almost sure of victory. The Emperor Baber, in his Memoirs, gives a remarkable illustration of the terror which the animal produced. He says:

"The troops who accompanied Alim Khan were dispersed, being busy plundering and pillaging. Sultan Ibrahim's troops perceived that the enemy were not in great force, and immediately moved forward from the station which they had kept, though very few in number, and having only a single elephant with them. [illegible] when the elephant came up, than Alim Khan's men took to flight, without attempting to maintain their ground."

Baber himself scarcely employed elephants in war, although descended from Timour, to whom their use was familiar; but he appears to have met their terror with a bold front. His expressions remind us of the quaint language of Bunyan:

"I placed my foot in the stirrup of resolution, and my hand on the reins of confidence in God, and marched against Sultan Ibrahim, the son of Sultan Iskander, the son of Sultan Behlul Lodi Afghan, in whose possession the throne of Delhi and the dominions of Hindustan at that time were; whose army in the field were said to amount to a hundred thousand men, and who, including those of his Emirs, had nearly a thousand elephants."

Although from the earliest times ivory was an article of commerce in demand among all the people who traded with India, the elephant does not appear to have been employed as an animal of burthen even by the Persians and Assyrians, until a comparatively recent period. The camel was the principal medium of intercourse among those nations. Neither is the name of the elephant (a circumstance which shows that he was unknown to the early Jews) to be found in the Hebrew language.

Hunting Frolic of Henry IV.

"IT MUST BE EITHER YOU OR I."

The education which this great man received was calculated to make him fond of woodland scenery, and also the sports of the field. Sent to a remote castle, amid the dreary rocks in the vicinity of the Pyrenean mountains, delicacy had no part in the education of the youthful Henry. His ordinary food was brown bread, cheese, and beef. He was clothed like other children of the country, in the coarsest stuff, and was inured to climb and rove over the rocks, often barefooted and bareheaded. Thus, moreover, by habituating his body early to exercise and labor, he prepared his mind to support with fortitude all the vicissitudes of his future life.

Hunting was ever the favorite diversion of this monarch. He often strayed from his attendants, and met with some adventures which proved pleasant to himself, and evinced the native goodness of his heart, and an affability of disposition which charmed all who had an opportunity of observing it.

Being in a hunting-party, one day, in the Vendomois, he strayed from his attendants, and some time after observed a peasant sitting at the foot of a tree, and thus addressed him:

"What are you about there?"

"I am sitting here, Sir, to see the king go by."

"If you have a mind," answered the monarch, "to get up behind me, I will carry you to a place where you can have a good sight of him."

The peasant immediately mounted behind, and on the road asked the gentleman how he should know the king.

"You need only look at him who keeps his hat on, while all the rest remain uncovered."

The king joined his company, and all the lords saluted him.

"Well, Sir," said he to the peasant, "which is the king?"

"Fakes," answered the clown, "it must be either you or I, for we both keep our hats on!"

From Bell's Life, April 30.

Wrestling at New-Castle.

The annual games of the Newcastle Wrestling Committee commenced on Monday, on the ground west of the Infirmary. This northern meeting has been gradually rising in importance since its origin, but this year the attendance was greatly augmented on account of the increased value of the prizes, as well as by the publicity of the challenge of M. Henri, the celebrated French wrestler. Some thousands were on the ground, on Monday, every stand being filled, and great crowds of people clustering round the ring. From Carlisle the visitors were much more numerous than ever they had been before, the Railway Company having to double the number of carriages which they had set apart for the cheap train. On the center stand many of the leading inhabitants of the town were present, and the sports were encouraged by the presence of numbers of the patrons of athletic exercises. The sports commenced with the wrestling by

MEN OF 11ST.—A vast number contended, and there were many splendid bouts, but the crowded state of our paper, this week, prevents us from entering into the full particulars which have been sent us. In the fifth round, W. Donald disposed of W. Thompson—while Cooper, in the finest manner, threw Davison. W. Glaister was the odd man. In the sixth round, Donald and Glaister threw a side fall, and afterwards Glaister fell, as much from an injury to his knee as the strength of his opponent. In appearance Glaister is the model of an English yeoman, and his fall occasioned considerable disappointment. The final struggle between Cooper and Donald was settled after a smart contest by Cooper throwing his man; and in the second round Donald broke his hold, and the other was declared the victor amidst the cheers of his friends.

M. HENRI, THE FRENCH WRESTLER, V. OTHERS.—At the conclusion of the 11st. contest, it was proclaimed, according to the old manner of the tournament, that M. Henri, the French wrestler, would engage to wrestle ten men in succession, according to the rules of the French ring. Our neighbors differ very materially from us in the manner in which they conduct their contests, and of course the inexperience of the local wrestlers would place them at a disadvantage in a first encounter. The rules of the French ring are:

1. All parties must be naked to the waist.

2. The wrestlers must not take any hold but from the head to the waist.

3. They must not in any case use the legs to assist in throwing.

4. To be declared the conqueror, you must fore[illegible] your adversary's shoulder to [illegible] ground.

5. If your adversary takes hold of the waistband or belt, he must immediately let go his hold, or be declared beaten.

6. If a man is thrown three times on one shoulder only, he must be declared beaten.

The north country mode of wrestling seems to be rougher, and more suited to our island temperament, but either mode requires a great exertion of physical power and an exercise of skill. It was said that M. Henri had as yet been successful in all his trials in this country, and his Herculean frame and dexterity had preceded him to the Newcastle meeting. The Wrestling Committee added the incentive of a prize to the first man who should be successful in throwing M. Henri, and five men stepped forward to compete for it. Their names were—John Ivison, of Carlisle; Walter Palmer, of Newcastle; Richard Wright, of Longtown; Benjamin Cooper, the winner of the 11st. prize; and G. Mather, of Newcastle. When all preliminaries were completed, M. Henri entered the ring, amidst the plaudits of all on the ground, and certainly a finer model never exhibited in the north. His figure was divested of all clothing except a tight garment round his loins, and his manly form and fine proportions were a pattern for a sculptor. He repeatedly bowed to the cheers of the spectators, and, without any vanity in his manner, he seemed as if desirous of showing how they manage these things in France. His weight is about 13 stone, and his hight nearly six feet. He was perhaps a little too fleshy, and his skin too white for the perfection of condition which an English trainer would require, but he looked an opponent that any man would feel a just pride in overcoming. John Ivison was the first that stepped into the ring, and M. Henri instantly grasped his hand with the fervor of a competitor who is anxious only for an honorable distinction. Ivison is about two stone less in weight, and has the disadvantage of a few inches in hight, but there was real pluck in his bearing, and his compact frame appeared to be made more for use than ornament. The *mode a la Francais* was quite a novelty to Ivison, and the services of an interpreter were required to make him fully understand what he had to do, and what to leave undone. M. Henri's beautiful and agile frame was quite a study, as he endeavored to draw his opponent into his grasp, and, for a few minutes, the story of the spider and the fly appeared to be realised in the Newcastle ring. M. Henri seemed indeed as if he could sport his opponent as he pleased; but one or two attempts to close showed him that Ivison was no mean adversary. He tried to get his arms together, to press him down, to throw him over his shoulder, or to turn him completely back, but Ivison stuck to him like wax, and his sturdy legs never failed him in the least.—M. Henri's manœuvres, of course, allowed him to drop on one or both knees, and so completely did the crowd misunderstand the French mode of wrestling, that he was thought by it to be down, when, in fact, it was only one way in which he endeavored to overthrow his adversary. A sharp rally at last ensued, and both fell, M. Henri undermost. The umpires gave it as a decided fall, and awarded the prize to Ivison, who was triumphantly carried round the ring by his friends. M. Henri, however, through his interpreter, expressed his dissatisfaction with the result, without, however, shaking the decision; and Walter Palmer next came into the ring. The same beautiful display of agility took place, with the same unsatisfactory result. M. Henri was undermost in the fall, without, as he stated, being on his shoulders, and, at the time Palmer was rising, when, according to the style in which he had been accustomed, the struggle was at an end, M. Henri gave him a splendid throw. A fair trial between two opponents whose mode is so widely different can scarcely be expected. The north country wrestler, who has been accustomed to use his legs as the best of his weapons, will involuntarily adopt the manner to which he has been trained, when in a moment of emergency, and M. Henri would thus experience the disadvantage of contending against a defense for which he was wholly unprepared. A long explanation took place between the umpires and M. Henri's interpreter, and many persons who entirely misunderstood the nature of the contest, as well as the subject of the conversation between the officials, raised some slight marks of disapprobation. M. Henri felt much hurt at what he considered an ill-judged display of national feeling, remarking, with all the warmth of the French character, that the countries which were now inseparably united, should learn to treat each other as brothers. The display was, however, only exhibited by persons who looked at their hero in a purely local view; they did not see him as an Englishman, but as the man whom they had backed, and thought that the advantage he had gained against such odds was fairly won. Had fortune favored M. Henri in the way that his bodily perfections and great skill would have warranted, he would have found that the assembly would have given him all the praise he merited; and the warmth and cordiality with which he was greeted must have assured him of the true feeling of the spectators.

A BELL RACE, in which eleven competitors entered, afforded considerable amusement; and after the whole of the men had been dusted all the colors of the rainbow, one of them was fortunate enough to strike the holder of the bell with the bag of green color which he held in his hand, and by this means carried off the prize.

RUNNING HIGH LEAP.—There were three entries, the prize being £4. Henry Musgrave cleared 5ft. 4in., Thomas Roper stuck at 5ft. 3in., Adam Bell stuck at 5ft. 2in. Musgrave's leaping was much admired; he sprang over the pole like a deer, and apparently could have carried on the contest an inch or two higher.

STILT RACE.—The Stilt Race for £2, caused as much merriment as the [illegible] mer laughing-c[illegible] was awarded to Thomas Robson, of Weardale.

THE LIGHT WEIGHTS.—The wrestling by men of 9st. then commenced, for the prize of £18, and excited considerable interest. In the first round, the contests between Harrington and Bell, and Armstrong and Jackson, were deserving of particular notice, and showed that the light weights have all the nerve and skill of men of greater calibre. The second round brought the first day's wrestling to a close, and the most general satisfaction was expressed on the success of the sport and the arrangements of the committee. On Tuesday, the sports were renewed at eleven o'clock, and in the fourth round W. Coulthard threw John Savage, and Joseph Harrington threw W. Armstrong. In the closing round, Harrington threw Coulthard twice in succession, in the most gallant manner, and won the first prize.

POLE LEAP.—This was for a prize of £6, and was contested for by five competitors—Wm. Nicholson, Newcastle, struck the mark at 8ft. 10in.; Thomas Roper, Lamonby, struck the mark at 9ft. 1in.; W. Kirkup, Longtown, struck the mark at 9ft. 1in.; Robt. Towers, Longtown, struck the mark at 10ft.; Henry Musgrave cleared 10ft. The leaping was of first-rate order, and excited the highest admiration. Kirkup had an accident by the breaking of the pole, and fell to the ground with some violence, but recovered sufficiently to enable him to continue the contest. Musgrave's leaping was excellent. His light and agile figure seemed to mount on the air rather than be propelled through it, and his last was accomplished with as little apparent exertion as the first.

SACK RACE.—There were 15 competitors, but as there were only six sacks, the lot was divided into three, the first and second of each heat contesting the final race. The effect was most ludicrous, and afforded much amusement. There was a scientific display in the exercise that could only be acquired by long practice, but the anxiety of one competitor to pass another would sometimes send them both rolling over, to the great detriment of those behind—The final heat was won by W. Tulip, James Ainsley being second, and Thos. Mason third.

NEATEST COSTUME.—Henry Musgrave, Matthew Potts, Joseph Harrington, John Lowes, and Thomas Nicholson, were each awarded 5s.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.—This wrestling was for a prize of £30, for men of 15st. and under, and the entries were very numerous. In the fifth round, W. Hawksworth threw T. Davison, W. Donald disposed of John Milburn, and Jonathan Whitehead defeated Adam Bell. Hawksworth and Donald then came together, and the former was the victor. Jonathan Whitehead, of Workington, and William Hawksworth, of Kell, now contended for the chief prize. As the former grasped the body of his gigantic opponent, he looked like a buttress against the end of a house, and the odds were decidedly against his pulling down his formidable adversary. The first struggle was a terrific one, and was obtained by Whitehead's science alone. Hawksworth lifted him clear from the ground, and held him aloft, but could not throw him, and after the most scientific display skill triumphed over strength, and Hawksworth was thrown. Both men were completely overpower[illegible] and neither attempted to rise for a few minutes, but remained nearly in the position in which they were thrown until they recovered. The final trial was another magnificent contest, in which skill again prevailed, and Whitehead was declared the victor, amidst loud cheers. He received £12 and a silver medal, and Hawksworth £6.

This ended the day's sport, and brought to a conclusion the most successful meeting which the Newcastle Committee have yet held. The names of the umpires ought to be mentioned for the manner in which their duties were discharged—they were Messrs. John Gate, Wigton; Thomas Dickenson, Newcastle; and James Jamieson, Gateshead—and their exertions undoubtedly tended to produce the satisfactory results of the meeting.

Skiff Race on the Tyne for Sixty Pounds.

The art of rowing has become so favorite an amusement that it has had the effect of producing no fewer than three great events on the Tyne already this year. Not long ago it was thought a treat of no ordinary character to the lovers of aquatic sports in this locality to be privileged to witness one great match in twelve months, but it now seems probable that half a dozen such matches will not suffice to satisfy the admirers of this manly and healthy recreation, and that notwithstanding the three matches that have taken place this year, Mackinney and Candlish are likely to contest together in May next, and that Bruce and Winship (two of the celebrated Elswick Crew,) are to have another trial in a pair-oared race again with the renowned Harry Clasper and James Candlish. Among the matches that have come off on the Tyne, however, the one that took place on Monday last, between Thomas Taylor, of the Ouseburn, and William Patterson, of Gateshead, is not the least worthy of record. A quicker race has not been rowed on the Tyne. The match was made about three months ago, and the men have for some time been in active training. Taylor is one of the celebrated "Ouseburn crew," who have earned some notoriety in four-oared races, but his career as a skiff rower is very short, having made his *debut* at Durham Regatta last year, where he was defeated by Swinburne, but the quick and vigorous pulling, which Taylor seemingly displayed at the Newcastle and Gateshead Regatta in the same year, when he contended against Richard Clasper, brought him into some repute, and the present match was the consequence. Patterson is a sawyer by trade, and a waterman of much longer standing than his opponent, having commenced his career as a skiff rower, and carried off a silver medal at the Newcastle and Gateshead Regatta. The next engagement was with Cook of Dunstan, when he was defeated in a match for £10; and in the same year Patterson was vanquished by Matthew Taylor, one of the "Ouseburn crew," in a match for £5. At the Ascension Day "Barges," in 1850, we find Patterson one of a four-oared crew, beating the Five Brothers, (Claspers,) William Teasdale, and the Simon Danson, for the head prize. The next scene of his engagement was at Durham Regatta, in 1852, where he beat Matthew Taylor and John Spoors, for a £4 skiff prize. In the same year, at Stockton Regatta, he again vanquished Matthew Taylor, and also Spohr, of Newcastle, Jackson, and Haw, of Stockton. At Shields Regatta, also, in that year, he was again victorious. Subsequently, in a match for £20 a side, he achieved another victory over Matthew Taylor, from the High Level Bridge to Scotswood Bridge. It will be seen, therefore, that Patterson has no inferior claims to aquatic superiority. Both men took every care during their training. The match, owing to the time of high water being late in the evening, was agreed to be rowed in the morning, and, precisely at six o'clock, the men entered their boats, and came to the starting point. After a trial up the river, they returned to the High Level Bridge, and, almost immediately after, made an excellent start. Patterson shot ahead directly, and at the Bottle House Quay, Taylor was nearly a boat's length in the rear—a spurt from the latter at this time reducing the lead a little. At the Skipner's Burn, the place where Patterson hailed from, he was clear of his opponent, and a shout from his friends of "Go on, Plodger," excited him to increased vigor, and from that point he gradually increased his lead. At the top of the new quay he was about three clear lengths in advance of his opponent, and at the Meadows House, which was reached in 10 minutes and 10 seconds, he was about six lengths in advance. At this stage of the contest the race might be said to be virtually at an end, for Patterson widened the distance between them as he proceeded, and eventually won by about twelve seconds. The distance was performed in the unprecedented short period of 20 minutes and 49 seconds. But it must be considered that they rowed an hour before high water, and had everything else in their favor. Patterson's boat, which appeared to suit him admirably, was built by Clasper for Mr. Wood, of Manchester, who kindly granted the use of it for the occasion. Patterson, in a great measure, attributes his victory to the suitable make of the boat, and wishes to return his thanks to Mr. Wood for his kindness. Throughout the race Patterson showed good "generalship," and, from his excellent and undeviating style of rowing, a little care and practice will make him one of the best scullers on the Tyne. Taylor is very quick, and shows good game, but he was evidently too light for his opponent. During the race he was observed to make several slips with his right hand scull. The weather was very propitious, and there was not a ripple to be seen on the water, save from the splash of the sculls of the contesting boats, or a few other small craft which were floating on the river. Although the race took place at six o'clock in the morning, a large number of spectators assembled to witness the contest. The course was perfectly free from obstruction, and the race gave the utmost sat-

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isfaction to all parties concerned. The umpire for Taylor was Mr. John Taylor, and for Paterson Mr. James Patterson, the referee being Mr. Anthony Rodhead.—*Bell's Life, April 23.*

The New York Clipper,

A WEEKLY SPORTING PAPER,

DEVOTED TO

THE RING, THE TURF,
YACHTING, PEDESTRIANISM,
CRICKET, ROWING MATCHES,
THEATRICALS, MUSIC,

And the various sports of the

OLD WORLD AND THE NEW.

THE CLIPPER is published every Thursday morning, and is for sale by the news dealers in New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, Jersey City, &c., at the low price of 3 cents per copy.

Reports of Races, Prize Fights, and sporting items of all kinds will be gladly received from correspondents, and inserted gratuitously in the columns of the CLIPPER.

Full records of every sporting affair of interest in this or the old country, will be always found in the CLIPPER, and extensive arrangements will be made to procure such domestic information as cannot be found in any other journal.

The Amusement Department, embracing the Opera, Theatricals, Exhibitions, &c., &c., will be under the direction of a gentleman every way qualified for that duty. Our reports will be correct, and such as may be depended upon for truthfulness.

In fact, no expense will be spared by the proprietor, to render the NEW YORK CLIPPER one of the most desirable papers published in this city.

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NEW YORK CLIPPER.

SATURDAY, MAY 27TH, 1854.

Harrison Trent, PROPRIETOR. } Frank Queen, EDITOR.

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REMOVAL.

The office of the New-York Clipper is removed from No. 150 Fulton street, to No. 35 ANN STREET, CORNER OF NASSAU, on the second floor. Communications must hereafter be addressed to us at our new location, 35 Ann street.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

☞ We pay no attention to correspondents whose letters are not post-paid.

Constant Reader, Detroit, Mich.—"1 What is the hight and fighting weight of Awful Gardner? 2. Did Con Parker ever fight any prize battles in England, and if so, how many, and with whom, and was he ever beaten, and what is his weight? 3. Which beat in the fight between Painter and Oliver? 4. Was Langan ever beaten except by Spring?" 1. Gardner's hight is about 5 feet 9 inches—his weight 152 lbs. 2. Con Parker, we believe, has fought but two prize battles—one with Jem Bailey, on the 13th of February, 1849, at Essex Marshes, for £20 a side. This fight lasted 51 minutes, in which time 31 rounds were fought, when Parker was declared the victor. The other battle was with Tass Parker, for £100 a side—it came off on Nov. 26, 1849, at Frimley Green, when, after fighting 1 hour and 37 minutes, and 27 rounds, Con Parker lost the battle by striking his opponent a foul blow. Parker's weight is 172 lbs. 3. Painter and Oliver fought twice—each winning and losing a battle. 4. We believe not.

Curious Inquirer.—In 1800 the fashionable part of the city of New York, was in Wall or Pine streets, between Broadway and Pearl.—Pearl from Old Slip to John street, along State street, and a part of Broadway below Wall street. Then the City Hall was not built, and on the site where it now stands was the rear of the Almshouse—the hog pen of which enclosed what is now the most beautiful part of the Park.

Joseph Bowland, Patterson, N. J.—We feel extremely obliged to you for the interest you manifest in our sheet, and for your kind offer respecting the books you mention. If you will forward them to us, stating the price, &c., we will answer you by mail. If you do not wish to sell them we will thank you for the loan of them. Anything you may send us regarding the breeding and rearing of Canaries will have an early insertion in the columns of the CLIPPER.

A Well-Wisher.—"When and where did Flora Temple trot her quickest mile and what was the quickest time she made. I bet she made it inside of 2:26. Have I lost?" We think you have lost. If we remember rightly, Flora Temple made her best time on Long Island, on the 28th of June last. She then went a mile in 2:28.

T. V. C.—A mile was run in England, in 4 minutes and 2 seconds, but it was run down hill, and of course cannot be considered as a fair test. On a level course, the quickest time made in running a mile was 4 minutes and 28 seconds.

A Constant Reader, Baltimore.—You do not state whether you wish to ascertain the number of companies in Baltimore, New-York, or the total throughout the United States. In this view of the matter we are unable to answer your query until we hear from you again.

Jas. Taylor, Portchester.—Your challenge to Gardner, not being accompanied with a deposit to guard us against imposition, we are compelled to omit. It is our rule. If challenges are not accepted, the money is always returned.

Amateur Sparrer.—The cause of the Tipton Slasher paying forfeit to Con Parker, in his match for the Championship, was owing to the Slasher not being able to bring himself to the required weight.

A Sporter, Philadelphia.—The report you send us is out of date. Much obliged however. Items in the sporting line always acceptable. Have not time to right by mail.

L. J., Hartford, Conn.—We cannot at present give the particulars of the fight between Morrissey and Thompson. We may at some future period.

Tom Bradford.—The National Race Course is to be opened on the 26th of June. The proprietors are rushing it ahead, and will doubtless have it ready in time.

George W. Bishop, New Haven.—"Please inform me of the date of the first race between Hero and Prince, 10 miles. A bet is pending." Tuesday, November 1, 1853.

A. J. Doreland.—Thank you for the story you sent us; as it is not "in our line," we must respectfully decline publishing it.

Jim and Jerry.—"Please decide a bet by stating when Johnny McGrath died." Monday, 12th of December, 1853.

Shaybrook, Cleveland.—We have not a copy of the rules and cannot advise you where to obtain one.

M. H. K.—Philadelphia.—Glad to hear from you. Any sporting items you may have will be thankfully received.

Old Top.—RAFFLE.—The two throwing 32, throw off—31 has no claim to the Watch.

U. B.—The nine spot wins, being the highest card out.

"Hit or Miss."—Published in another column.

The National Course.

Several hundred workmen are employed in getting the new Race Course ready for opening on the 26th of June. The main stand is to be 1,200 feet in length, thirty feet wide, and thirty-two feet high; the walls, twenty inches thick, with buttresses projecting two feet. The roof will be constructed to contain 12,000 people, while the stands and seating beneath will have a capacity for 25,000 more. The style of architecture of the stand will be castellated Gothic, with octagon towers and battlements, and the whole built as substantially as possible. Next to the jockey stand will be one for ladies and families, furnished splendidly, and so separated from the others as to secure the greatest comfort. Contiguous to the course, stables will be erected for the accommodation of one hundred horses. It is the intention of the proprietors to have two racing meetings a year, spring and autumn, and also to hold a national horse fair every year, with liberal premiums for the best breeds of stock. The family mansion of the Willetts, from whom the ground was purchased, is still on the farm, and will remain. It will be altered and fitted with balconies, so that the races can be witnessed by those who choose that location in preference to the stands. Parlors, retiring stands, &c., &c., and such other accommodations as are necessary to comfort, will be found in the mansion, inducements that must make it a place of great attraction to families who wish to enjoy the sports of the turf. The total cost of this enterprise, it is estimated, will be about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The gentlemen entrusted with the formation of the Course and the superintendence of the buildings seem to be imbued with a go-ahead spirit, sparing neither exertions or expense to render the spot the most attractive and commodious Course in the [illegible] is now in course of formation, [illegible] National Jockey Club those of the sporting community who may wish to become members. We have not the least doubt that the efforts making to revive the sports of the Turf on Long Island will be seconded by our citizens generally, and whatever encouragement is necessary to the complete success of the grand enterprise will be freely rendered by all classes of the sporting world.

The gentlemen at the head of this movement deserve and should receive the thanks of the community for the interest manifested in reference to the Turf, and the improvement in the rearing of horses. The 26th of June is the day set apart for the opening of the National Course, when there will doubtless be a grand jubilee in honor of the occasion.

Temperance.

The temperance men, having been defeated in our Legislature last winter, are now endeavoring to gain a point by playing the spy, going from hotel to hotel, on Sundays, calling for liquor, *drinking it*, and then informing upon those selling to them. It is all very well at present, but those spies should remember that the good time is coming when they will be brought up by a round turn; and if they are not more watchful they will find themselves coming out of the little end of the horn, or, what is the same, going in at the big door of the prison. Beware of all informers—mark them well, and see that they are known for future reference. If one is caught in the act of playing the spy, let him be taken from house to house, that all may see and thereafter know him, just as a thief is pointed out to our police officers at the different stations. In this way only can the system of spying or informing be broken up.

Crystal Palace.

The average daily attendance Crystal Palace is about two hundred.—Where's Barnum now? Why are the papers so silent upon his failure to make the Palace a paying concern, as he promised? If Barnum is not paying them to keep quiet, why is it they are so docile? This last opening is a greater failure, and will probably entail upon the stockholders a greater loss than did the Exhibition under the management of Mr. Sedgwick.

Jullien.

The speculation of this last imported musical phenomenon was a losing one for somebody, either Jullien himself or those sending him here. The few closing nights of his engagement in the United States have proved more remunerative than any others since his arrival here. The money carried out of this country by Jenny Lind and other foreign artists who followed in her wake helped to create "hard times" for a considerable period after they left us, and it is but natural that the lesson we then received should benefit us now.—We hope our citizens will not lend themselves to the support of the numerous beggars in the shape of opera singers now on their way here. The high prices demanded to get a glimpse of each new import should be frowned down. We sincerely believe, with the experience we have had, that foreign musical importations will hereafter be treated the same as other folks, not worshipped, as has been the case heretofore.

Long's Establishment, Philadelphia.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

A short time since, on our return from a hasty visit to Philadelphia, we advertised, in a brief notice in the columns of the CLIPPER, to the extensive establishment of Mr. William W. Long, in South-Third-st., Philadelphia. Among the various games of amusement participated in by the patrons of the establishment, we stated that card-playing was one of the features. We made the statement on information derived from a gentleman whom we supposed to be connected with the place. It seems, however, the information we received, so far as card-playing is concerned, was erroneous, as may be seen by reading the following communication from Mr. Long. We are sorry that an unintentional error on our part has been the means of creating wrong impressions as to the character of the house, than which we do not believe there is a better-conducted, or where more strict rules are enforced, as regards propriety and decorum, in the city of Philadelphia. We make the correction in justice not only to Mr. Long, but also to his patrons. Here is the letter:

PHILADELPHIA, May 22, 1854.

MR. F. QUEEN—

Dear Sir:—A few weeks since, in your paper you noticed my establishment in this city—I believe with the best intentions, but among other departments you mentioned rooms appropriated to Cards, Roulette, &c. I would here take occasion to say that I have none such; and as in this community it impairs the character of my house, you will be kind enough to correct it. I have Bowling Saloons, Billiards, Bagatelle, Shuffle Boards, Dominoes, Pistol and Rifle Galleries, Refectory, Liquors, and Eatables in their varieties; Cigar and Variety Store; Cabinet of Medals, Coins, and a variety of Curiosities—but nothing, as you mentioned, concerning Cards; in fact, I have never had a card played in my house.

Yours, &c.,
WILLIAM W. LONG.

Going Off.

E. P. Christy and his celebrated company [illegible] tour throughout this State, in a short time, in order that certain improvements and alterations in their Hall may be made during their absence. Wherever the Christy Minstrels appear we have no doubt they will meet with a flattering reception. Being the oldest company in existence, and consequently the most experienced, our friends at a distance may expect a rich treat in Minstrelsy, should *the* Christy and his troupe visit them.

What's the Matter?

There have been many challenges put forth, of late, in pugilistic circles, but as yet they have amounted to nothing. Either the challengers or the challenged generally manage to evade the matter, in one way or another—sometimes objecting to the sum to be fought for, while again they cannot come to terms as to where the fight shall take place, &c. This is all wrong. If a man really wants to have a set-to, it is a very easy matter to make a match. If, however, a challenge is given merely for the purpose of talk, why that's another thing. It would seem that the latter course is rather the "dodge," at present.

Steam Fire Engine.

A resolution was adopted by the Board of Councilmen, on Monday evening, to purchase a steam fire engine, on the same plan as those used in Cincinnati. We suppose this is intended as a preliminary movement for the reorganization of the Fire Department.

Another Sell.

The Times and Tribune [illegible] plicit faith in the statement [illegible] after Monday, 22d inst. [illegible] would be sold at the [illegible] struck off [illegible] and extra copies on Monday last, expecting they would [illegible] ready sale for them. Bennett, however, was "wide awake." He didn't raise the price of the Herald, and the consequence was, the Times and Tribune folks were *sold*, instead of their papers. How very naughty in the Herald man to act thus. Was it in return for Greeley's Fairy sell?

Uncle Tom in Paris.

Wm. Taylor & Co., No. 18 Ann-st., have just published a volume bearing the title, "Uncle Tom in Paris, or Views of Slavery outside the Cabin." Those who have read Mrs. Stowe's work, or witnessed the representation of the drama of Uncle Tom, should not fail to procure a copy of this new work, and give it due attention. It will well repay perusal.

The same publishers have also just issued from their prolific press a neat little pamphlet, entitled "The Turkish Question," containing a great deal of useful information concerning Turkey, and the causes which gave rise to the present war with Russia. At the present time, this little volume is doubly interesting, and should be read by every student of History.

No doubt of it.

The "Carson League," a rabid Temperance Society, are making extraordinary efforts, on paper, to put an end to the traffic in liquor. They have put forth an appeal to the public to aid them, promising in return, to turn all the good, bad, and indifferent *liquor* into *water*, that is, into the *river*. The most important item in their appeal is that which says—"We want $25,000 to *start with*." We know of many temperance men, who, after making collections in aid of the temperance cause, have *started* with a less amount than $25,000. Beware of them.

How he does it.

Sir Charles Napier has been fortunate in capturing several Russian ships laden with *salt*; very little credit, however, has been awarded the Admiral for these [illegible] captures. In our mind they are of the greatest importance, for this captured [illegible] tended to be placed upon the Turkeys, and thus render them an easy prey, and the downfall of the Sublime Porte would have been a fixed fact. Sir Charles Napier is not sailing the *seas* on for nothing.

Canine.—Challenge.

The undersigned will fight his dog Spot, with any thirty nine pound dog in Philadelphia, for the sum of $25. The dog and money ready at 379 North Front Street, Philadelphia. L. D.

SPARRING.

Old Joe Murphy's Benefit.

The Sparring Exhibition for the benefit of this old veteran of the ring took place on Tuesday evening of last week, at Grand-street Hall. The room was crowded, and a large number of tickets were sold which were not presented at the door. Among those who set-to were Coburn, Kelly, Williams, Stewart, Ward, the Sailor, Lazarus' Novice, Barney Lunney, Billy Allen, of Manchester, Young Waters, Jack Lazarus and Young America, Denny Shannon and Frank McIntyre, Sweetman and Jim McMahon—wind-up between Mike Murphy and Joe Murphy. Mr. Murphy, the beneficiare, thanked the audience for their attendance and for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him. We have no doubt Mr. Murphy realised quite a snug little sum from the speculation, and at the close of the Exhibition he invited his friends round to the house of Mike Murphy, to join him in a mug of 'ale and 'alf.

Con Parker's Benefit.

On Wednesday evening, 17th inst., at Military Head-Quarters, No. 22 Whitestreet, the benefit of Con Parker took place. This being his first appearance as a sparrer in this country, the announcement of his benefit was sufficient to draw quite a large audience, notwithstanding the prices of admission were doubled, viz.—50 cents to the lower floor, and $1 to the orchestra. The ball was opened by Young Roche, of New-York, and Ned Hogan, of Dublin; this was very good, and pleased the audience greatly. Next appeared Leonard and Young Waters, who were no ways backward in striking out, to the infinite delight of the spectators. Jack Lazarus and Young America next put on the gloves, and Jack was a *leetle* bit worsted, we think. Sweetman, of New-York, and Allen, of Manchester, were the next on the list; then Harry Lazarus and Young O'Neil; then Ward and Stewart. The big guns of the evening next appeared, in the persons of Smith and Con Parker; as soon as these worthies mounted the stage, there was quite a rush to get as near as possible to the sparrers, in order to catch the "points" of the new arrival. So much had been previously said of Parker, that his sparring did not seem to come up to the expectations of the spectators, or it may have been that Mr. Smith was no novice, and u[illegible] much about sparring as his [illegible] had a [illegible] opponent down—and in his set-to with Parker indulged the audience with a specimen of his qualities in the "knock-down line," having given Mr. Parker a "trip-up," or "trip-down," whichever our readers please to term it. We rather think Mr. Parker did not "let out" in this set-to. Our old friends Molineaux, of Brooklyn, and Barney Lunney next set-to. The former, by his quick and steady hits, and by a display of those qualities which, as a boxer, he possesses in a great degree, rather astonished some of our Manchester friends, who were present in great numbers. Roche and Sweetman were next on the list, and made a most capital set to, receiving rounds of applause at the termination of the bout. The wind-up was the next, and Stunning Joe Banks, of Manchester, and Con Parker appeared on the stage—Mr. Parker, previous to setting-to, made a few remarks to those present, thanking them for the many kindnesses he had already received, and said he would be always ready to lend his aid to assist any good man who might apply to him. The set-to then commenced, and after a few rounds, not worthy of any extended notice, the event closed. Molineaux, at the request of a number of gentlemen, danced a jig, with a decanter of brandy on his head. There were more eyes cast at the decanter than at the dancer, and at one time we really feared that Molineaux would be surrounded, and forced to dance without the decanter on his head. However, the dance was finished, and so was the brandy. A more orderly and quiet exhibition we have not attended this season. We noticed quite a number of old sporters present.

Sweetman's Benefit.

MATCH-MAKING.

Sweetman, who was challenged by Jack Leese to fight him for $100 a side, will give a Sparring Exhibition on Tuesday evening next, in Williamsburgh, at the Adelphi Theatre. The sparring will take place on the stage of the theatre, and can be witnessed advantageously by every person present. On the occasion, Sweetman will be ready to make a match to fight Leese for $200 a side. To those who attend we promise that Mr. Sweetman will give a more than usually good exhibition of his qualities as a boxer, and that is saying much, as he never fails.

[illegible] in Philadelphia.

We have received a communication containing reports of several sparring exhibitions in Philadelphia, but as they are rather out of date, we have concluded to omit them.

THE RING.

McIntyre's Challenge.

Jack Leese called at our office, on Monday, and said he was sorry he could not accommodate Frank McIntyre for $300 or $500, but is willing to make a match with him for $100, which, he thinks, is enough for two lads to fight for; and if Mr. McIntyre is inclined to make a match on the above terms, he will find man and money ready at Geo. Leese's, 159 West-Broadway.

Jack Leese is also ready to make a match to fight Bob Lee, or John Sweetman, on the above terms. First come, first served.

THE GRIBBON AND PARKER CONTROVERSY.

The following is the second communication we have received from a correspondent signing himself "Fair Play," on the above subject. Fair Play is rather sharp in some of his strictures, and evidently imagines he has got "Impartiality" in a snarl. As it is a Free Fight, we have no doubt all who "go in" will "come out" without much advantage being obtained by either party. Here's the 3d round in the fight, and Impartiality is under at the close:

A few words in answer to "Impartiality."

MR. EDITOR.—I hope you will give this a place in your paper and you will oblige many of your readers.

Impartiality may have the assistance of money to back up his arguments by offering to make a match for Parker to fight either Gribbon or Dublin Tricks, but with that I cannot compete, I am a poor man would like to know why Gribbon's challenge to Parker was not taken up? Answer that before making fresh offers, Mr. Impartiality, and you will be acting a much fairer part than you are at present.

Impartiality says, in answer to Hastings insisting on Parker naming the spot the night of tossing, that Parker demanded *his right* of naming three days before the day of fighting. *His right!* Who gave him the right? *The articles did not!* Where then did he get his right? Come, Mr. Impartiality, you are caught in your own trap.

Impartiality appears to think Gribbon lost the money by not being in the ring. What ring? The man appointed to make the ring was the Gribbon party, and remained with them, till they come back to New-York. Why did he not go to Point Abino? That is a sticker that Impartiality cannot answer. I can, however. *He did not get a notice to go there.* If it had been settled to go there, why was not John McMahon notified? You can't tell, without calling in your inventive powers. The truth of it, is, the [illegible] but they could not make money by crossing the bridge, and they determined to go to Buffalo and get up an excursion from there. They wanted to make money rather than to fight and they succeeded.

Impartiality says the stakeholder is not a man to be frightened into any measure. Threats may sometimes make a man do things which he never intended to do. To say nothing as to that, however, Impartiality does not deny that threats had been used to the stakeholder by the Parker party, and what is more he can't deny it. There were threats made on more than one occasion, and Impartiality knows that rather better than some others of the party. Another sticker for Impartiality. Can he get over it?

Impartiality does not seem to have much of an opinion as to condition being necessary to win a battle. I believe it has; and I believe Parker was not in fit condition to fight Gribbon. If he was, how comes it that he ruptured a blood vessel, without any exertion?—Had he fought Gribbon on the 26th of April, Gribbon must surely have defeated him, in a short time. The friends of Parker knew this, and they did not wish him to meet Gribbon, who was in the best order for fighting. If Parker was in prime fighting order, how is it about his breaking that blood vessel, a few days after he arrived here? Another sticker for Impartiality. Let's see how he gets over it.

There's no use in talking—Impartiality has a bad side to advocate, and he had better leave the party, if he can. They may have all the money on their side, but they haven't got the right kind of a man to whip Gribbon, even if Parker should be seconded by his brother, who has won but one fight in England, notwithstanding all the blowing about the Championship. As to Impartiality offering to bet $1,000 to $800 that Jem Parker can whip Dublin Tricks, that wouldn't make him do it, and, what is more, double the odds wouldn't make Parker the better man. We have men here as good as your new-comers, tho' perhaps they have not seen as much fighting. I am now done with the subject, and hope the Parker men may be able to get a better Champion to defend them than Impartiality is. I am sorry that he has shown his cloven foot by wishing to bet "$1,000 of *my* money" that Parker will fight any 150-lb. man that can be brought forward by

FAIR PLAY.

PEDESTRIANISM.

American Champion's Belt.

TEN-MILE RACE.

The following communication is from a correspondent in Boston:

To the Editor of the New-York Clipper.

DEAR SIR:—As there are many persons who aspire to feats of pedestrianism, and as I claim to belong to that class, I wish to inquire, through your sporting journal, who is the champion ten-mile runner of America?

James Searles, of England, a pedestrian of great pretensions, and undoubtedly of considerable merit, was challenged by me, a few days ago, to run ten miles, but we differed in regard to the time for training—he demanding three months, whereas I was willing to take six weeks, as I wished to bring matters to a bearing as soon as possible.

Among those who claim the championship as ten-mile runners in America are the following persons:

JAMES SEARLES, (the so-called Champion of England.)
WILLIAM POOLE,
GEORGE BROWN,
JOHN STETSON, JR.

I now propose that a sweepstake race of ten miles shall be run, to come off either in New-York or Boston, as the parties may decide upon hereafter, each of the above parties to deposit $25 for the Champion's Belt, and any other party to have the privilege of entering according to the terms of agreement—it being understood that each pedestrian shall deposit the sum of One Hundred Dollars—the winner to receive the money and the Champion's Belt, and to be the challenge of all future comers.

The race shall come off in that State wherein there is the greatest number of candidates.

You will agree with me, Mr. Clipper, in the importance of establishing a Champion's Belt, as regards Pedestrianism, for it creates a proper ambition and a generous rivalry. Pugilists have such emblems of their prowess, and why not Pedestrians?

By giving the above an insertion in your widely-read columns, you will much oblige

Yours, Truly,
JOHN STETSON, JR.,
American Pedestrian.

The views of our correspondent in reference to getting up a Champion's Belt for Pedestrians are in accordance with our own; and we hope that steps will at once be taken to ensure the success of the enterprise. There are, no doubt, many good pedestrians in this country who will cheerfully contribute their quota to the expenses necessary to procure a Belt. In order to further the ends of our correspondent, we will take charge of such funds as Pedestrians may see fit to send us, and will take upon ourselves the task of procuring a Champion's Belt worthy of the country, in every respect.

We should prefer, however, in order to give all a chance that each contributor of $25 to the belt, should also contribute the sum of $25 as entrance money, instead of $100, as suggested by our correspondent. It is not every one who can procure the latter sum. By making the expenses as light as possible on each candidate we open a fair field for competition. The American Champion's Belt would be the great incentive to exertion in the contest, without any other prize, but, nevertheless, the winner should receive a certain sum of money in order to remunerate him for his time and expenses incurred in training. We therefore, would like to see the first man receive the belt, and two-thirds of the entrance money, and the second man the balance. We earnestly hope our pedestrian friends will think over this matter, and endeavor to carry out the above suggestions. Communications in reference to the matter will be duly attended to, and monies entrusted to us will be acknowledged in the columns of the Clipper. Keep the ball in motion.

Searles.

We have received several communications of late asking if Searles, the English Pedestrian, intends making any matches. We believe Mr. Searles is at present in the neighborhood of Boston, but will probably be in New-York again in a few days. He is resting on his oars, waiting the arrival of Thomas, the Salopian, and Howard, two English Pedestrians, who are expected here in a short time. Should anything offer, however, Searles will make a match, if the terms offered suit him. Should anything transpire, our readers will be duly apprised.

Dorcy and Babcock.

Mr. Babcock attended on Tuesday, 23d inst., at the place agreed upon to meet and make a match to run a mile with Mr. Dorcy, but the latter did not put in an appearance, and after waiting a considerable time Mr. Babcock left, fully satisfied that Mr. Dorcy never intended to make a match.

Foot Race at Geneva.

A foot race for $20 a side came off at Geneva on Saturday last between Mr. H. H. Baker, (who has on more than one occasion contested for pedestrian honors,) and Mr. Hastings, a pedestrian celebrity of this place. The race was so closely contested that the Judges, Messrs. Richard Brown and Franklin Featherly, were compelled to give it in as a dead heat, and decided that the men should run it over again in order to decide who should have the money, but the contestants did not come to the mark again, being afraid of each other. Our correspondent, who sent us the above, forgot to mention the distance.

Pedestrian Training.

CAPTAIN BARCLAY'S METHOD.

We below publish an account of training for pedestrians, first brought into notice by the celebrated Pedestrian, Captain Barclay. As Pedestrianism is beginning to attract considerable attention on this side of the Atlantic, we believe this treatise on training will be interesting to our numerous readers, as well as to the public at large.

CAPTAIN BARCLAY'S METHOD OF TRAINING THE PEDESTRIAN.

The great object of training, for running or boxing matches, is, to increase the muscular strength, and to improve the free action of the lungs, or wind, of the person subjected to the process, which if done by medicine, may be effected by regimen and exercise. That this object can be accomplished, is evident from the nature of the human system. It is well known, (for it has been demonstrated by experiment,) that every part of the firmest bones is successively absorbed and deposited. "The bones and their ligaments, the muscles and their tendons, all the finer and all the flexible parts of the body, are continually renewed, and as properly a secretion, as the saliva that flows from the mouth, or the moisture that bedews the surface. The health of all parts, and their soundness of structure depend on this perpetual absorption and perpetual renovation; and exercise, by promoting at once absorption and secretion, promotes life without hurrying it, renovates all parts, and preserves them apt and fit for office.

When the human frame is thus capable of being altered and renovated, it is not surprising that the art of training should be carried out to a degree of perfection almost incredible; and that by certain processes, the breath, (or wind,) strength, or courage of man, should be so greatly improved, as to enable him to perform the most laborious undertakings. That such effects have been produced is unquestionable, being fully exemplified in the astonishing exploits of our most celebrated pedestrians, which are the infallible results of such preparatory decipline.

The skillful trainer attends to the state of the bowels, the lungs, and the skin; and he uses such means as will reduce the fat, and, at the same time, invigorate the muscular fibres. The patient is purged by drastic medicines; he is sweated by walking under a load of clothes, and by lying between feather beds. His limbs are roughly rubbed. His diet is beef or mutton; his drink, strong ale; and he is gradually inured to exercise by repeated trials in walking and running. "By extenuating the fat, emptying the cellular substance, hardening the muscular fibres, and improving the breath, a man of the ordinary frame may be made to fight for one hour, with the utmost exertion of strength and courage," or to go over one hundred miles in twenty-four hours.

The most effectual process for training is that practised by Capt. Barclay; and the particular method which he has adopted has not only been sanctioned by professional men, but has met with the unqualified approbation of amateurs. The following statement, therefore, contains the most approved rules; and it is presented to the reader, as the result of much experience, founded on the theoretic principles of the art.

The pedestrian, who may be supposed in tolerable condition, enters upon his training with a regular course of physic, which consists of three doses. Glauber Salts are generally preferred; and from one ounce and a half to two ounces are taken each time, with an interval of four days between each dose. After having gone through the course of physic, he commences his regular exercise, which is gradually increased as he proceeds in the training. When the object in view is the accomplishment of a pedestrian match, his regular exercise may be from twenty to twenty four miles a day. He must rise at five in the morning, run half a mile at the top of his speed up-hill, and then walk six miles at a moderate pace, coming in about seven to breakfast, which should consist of beef-steaks or mutton-chops under done, with stale bread and old beer. After breakfast, he must walk six miles at a moderate pace, and at twelve lie down in bed without his clothes for an hour. On getting up he must walk four miles, and return by four to dinner, which should also be beefsteaks or mutton-chops, with bread and beer as at breakfast. Immediately after dinner, he must resume his exercise, by running a half a mile at the top of his speed, and walking six miles at a moderate pace. He takes no more exercise for that day, but retires to bed about eight, and next morning proceeds in the same manner.

After having gone on in this regular course for three or four weeks, the pedestrian must take a four mile sweat, which is produced by running four miles, in flannel, at the top of his speed, immediately on returning, a hot liquor is prescribed, in order to promote the perspiration, of which he must drink one English pint. It is termed the sweating liquor, and is composed of the following ingredients, viz. one ounce of carraway seed; half an ounce of coriander seed; one ounce of root liquorice; and half an ounce of sugarcandy; mixed with two bottles of cider, and boiled down to one half. He is then put to bed in his flannels, and being covered over with six or eight pair of blankets and a feather-bed, must remain in this state from twenty-five to thirty minutes, when he is taken out and rubbed perfectly dry. Being then well wrapt in his great coat, he walks out gently for two miles, and returns to breakfast, which, on such occasions should consist of a roasted fowl. He afterwards proceeds with his usual exercise. These sweats are continued weekly, till within a few days of the performance of the match, or, in other words, he must undergo three or four of these operations. If the stomach of the pedestrian be foul, an emetic or two must be given, about a week before the conclusion of the training, and he is now supposed to be in the highest condition.

Besides his usual or regular exercise, a person under training ought to employ himself in the intervals in every kind of exertion which tends to activity, such as cricket, bowls, throwing quoits, &c., so that, during the whole day, both body and mind may be constantly occupied.

From the account of Capt. Braclay's method of training, it will be seen, that he commences with the evacuating process, and that three purgative doses are deemed sufficient to clear any man from the impurities which it is requisite to throw off, preparatory to entering the course of regimen and exercise. And at this stage of the business, the objects to be attained are the purification of the animal system and the promotion of the digestive powers.

The diet, or regimen, is the next point of consideration and it is very simple. As the intention of the trainer is to preserve the strength of the pedestrian, he must take care to keep him in good condition by nourishing food. Animal diet alone is prescribed, and beef and mutton are preferred. The lean of fat beef cooked in steaks, with very little salt is the best, and it should be rather under done than otherwise. Mutton, being reckoned easy of digestion, may be occasionally given, to vary the diet and gratify the taste. The legs of fowls are highly esteemed. It is preferable to have the meat broiled, as much of its nutritive qualities is lost by roasting or boiling. De Willich says, "It may serve as a preliminary rule, that fresh meat is the most wholesome and nourishing. To preserve these qualities, however, it ought to be dressed so as to remain tender and juicy; for it is by this means, it will be easily digested, and afford most nourishment." Biscuit and stale bread are the only preparations of vegetable matter which are permitted to be given; and everthing inducing flatuleney must be carefully avoided. Veal and lamb are never allowed, nor pork, which operates as a laxative on some people: and all fat and greasy substances are prohibited, as they induce bile, and consequently injure the stomach. But it has been proved by experience, that the lean of meat contains more nourishment than the fat, and in every case the most substantial food is preferable to any other kind.

Vegetables, such as turnips, carrots, or potatoes, are never given, as they are watery, and of difficult digestion. On the same principle, fish must be avoided, and, besides, they are not sufficiently nutritious. Neither butter nor cheese is allowed; the one being very indigestible, and the other apt to turn rancid on the stomach. Eggs are also forbidden, excepting the yolk taken raw in the morning. And it must be remarked, that salt, spiceries, and all kinds of seasonings, with the exception of vinegar, are prohibited.

With respect to liquors, they must be always taken cold; and home-brewed beer, old, but not bottled, is the best. A little red wine, however, may be given to those who are not fond of malt liquor; but never more than half a pint after dinner. Too much liquor swells the abdomen, and of course injures the breath. The quantity of beer, therefore, should not exceed three pints during the whole day, and it must be taken with breakfast and dinner, no supper being allowed. Water is never given alone, and ardent spirits are strictly prohibited, however diluted. It is an established rule to avoid liquids as much as possible, and no more liquor of any kind is allowed to be taken than what is merely requisite to quench the thirst. Milk is never allowed, as it curdles on the stomach. Broths and soups require little digestion; weaken the stomach, and are attended by all the pernicious effects of other warm and relaxing drink. Soups are not used; nor is anything liquid taken warm, but gruel or broth, to promote the operation of the physic; and the sweating liquor mentioned above. The broth must be cooled in order to take off the fat, when it may be again warmed; or beef tea may be used in the same manner, with little or no salt. In the days between the purges, the pedestrian must be fed as usual, strictly adhering to the nourishing diet by which he is invigorated.

Profuse sweating is resorted to as an expedient for removing the superfluities of flesh and fat. Three or four sweats are requisite, and they may be considered the severest part of the process.

Emetics are only perceibed if the stomach be disordered, which may sometimes happen, when due care is not taken to proportion the quantity of food to the digestive powers. But, in general, the quantity of aliment is not limited by the trainer, but left entirely to the discretion of the pedestrian whose appetite should regulate him in this respect.

Although the chief parts of the training system depend upon Sweating Exercise, and Feeding, yet the object to be obtained, by the pedestrian would be defeated, if these were not adjusted, each to the other, and to his constitution; the skilful trainer will, therefore, constantly study the progress of his art, by observing the effect of the processes, separately and by combination.

If a man retains his health and spirits during the process, improves in wind, and increases in strength, it is certain that the object aimed at will be obtained. But if otherwise, it is to be apprehended that some defect exists, through the unskillfulness or mismanagement of the trainer, which ought instantly to be remedied by such alterations as the circumstances of the case may demand. It is evident, therefore, that, in many instances, the trainer must be guided by his judgment, and that no fixed rules of management can, with absolute certainty, be depended upon, for producing an invariable and determinate result. But, in general, it may be calculated, that the known rules are adequate to the purpose, if the pedestrian strictly adheres to them, and the trainer bestows a moderate degree of attention to his state and condition during the progress of the training.

If an ounce of coriander root liquorice sugarcandy; bottles of cider, and half. He is then put els, and being covereight pair of blankets must remain in this five to thirty minutes, out and rubbed perthen well wrapt in walks out gently for returns to breakfast, casions should conowl He afterwards usual exercise. These ded weekly, till within performance of the er words, he must ur of these operations, the pedestrian be foul, must be given, about e conclusion of the s now supposed to be dition.

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It is farther necessary to remark, that the trainer, before he proceeds to apply his theory, should make himself acquainted with the constitution and habits of his patient, that he may be able to judge how far he can, with safety, carry on the different parts of the process. The nature of his disposition should also be known, that every cause of irritation may be avoided: for, as it requires great patience and perseverance to undergo training, every expedient to soothe and encourage the mind should be adopted.

It is impossible to fix any precise period for the completion of the training process, as it depends upon the previous condition of the pedestrian; but from two or three months, in most cases, will be sufficient, especially if he be in tolerable condition at the commencement, and possessed of sufficient perseverance and courage to submit cheerfully to the privations and hardships to which he must unavoidably be subjected.

AMUSEMENTS.

National Theatre.

The favorite dramas of the "Blacksmith of Antwerp," and the "Sea of Ice," continue to draw large audiences to this house. The manager has in preparation several novelties, which will be brought forward in rapid succession. The National Theatre is one of the neatest places of amusement in New-York.

The "Old Spot."

Christy's Minstrels, at No. 472 Broadway, the oldest company in existence, and the first to popularise Ethiopian melodies, are continually bringing forward fresh novelties, to please their old patrons and all who visit their place of entertainment. To number the persons who have visited Christy's Minstrels, at 472 Broadway, would be as difficult as to count the sands of the sea-shore.

Buckley's Minstrels.

"George," the great Bones, is certainly one of the greatest Ethiopian delineators in existence. No wonder such crowds rush to witness his performances.

A New Paper.

The "Whole World," a large-sized sheet, filled with excellent reading matter, made its appearance last week. It is published by Prof. Hart, and each purchaser of a ticket in his Gift Enterprise becomes at once a subscriber to the "Whole World" paper for one year, free of extra charge. This enterprise is decidedly superior to all others, and deserves well at the hands of the public.

Half Sold.

Sharkey has sold more than half the tickets in his Gift Enterprise, and a committee will soon be appointed to receive the Gift Property, and make arrangements for distributing the Gifts. Remember, in Sharkey's Enterprise you pay 50 cents for 25 cigars, which are well worth the money, and become entitled to a share in the Gifts.

THE TURF.

The National Course.

PUBLIC MEETING TO ORGANIZE A NATIONJOCKY CLUB.

A large meeting was held on Tuesday evening last for the purpose of taking measures to organize the "National Jockey Club." A Committee of three was appointed to make all arrangements necessary for the organization of the Club. The Club will meet again on Friday evening.

Trotting for Purse and Stake of $250.

On Friday afternoon another of the Spring races came off at the Union Course, Long Island. The gelding Joe Husted did not make his appearance. The drivers who made their claims known for the $250 purse and stake, were Hiram Woodruff, with Lady Collins, and James Whelpley, with the black horse Pony; the same horses having trotted several matches in the early part of the Spring, their speed was known to most of the spectators, and bets of $10 to $2 were offered in favor of Lady Collins. The first heat was closely contested, and Pony trotted much better for a short distance, than he did a few days ago, when competing against Lady Franklin. The heat was won by Lady Collins, who came to the Judge's stand some two lengths ahead, in consequence of her rapid stride after passing the half-mile pole.

While preparing for the second heat, there was but little excitement among the crowd, and it was the general impression that Mr. Bulkley would withdraw him from the field. No intimation of a withdrawal of Pony was, however, made public, and when the Judges made their call, the two horses came out on the track and started for the contest. Lady Collins easily won the heat by some 50 yards. The spectators began to leave the track at the end of this heat, and when the third heat was trotted, there were but few persons left on the ground. This was the third and last contest in the race, and as went the first and second, so went the third. The heat and race were declared in favor of Lady Collins, who won the three straight heats. Annexed is the time of each: 2:47—2:42¾—2:47½.

Alabama Races.

MOBILE COURSE—FIRST DAY, May 9.—First race, trotting, purse $200, three mile heats, in harness.

S. L. Clayton's ch. g. Henry Clay	2	1	1
Wm. Cottrell's gr. m. Queen,	1	2	2
Wm. L. Nunnellee's s. g. Telegraph	3	3	3

Time, 9.10—9.14—9.38.

SECOND RACE.—Pacing—Purse $100, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Wm. L. Nunnellee's ro. g. Burnt Corn	3	1	1	1
M. Pegot's ch. g. Butcher Boy	1	2	3	2
P. O. Foster's br. m. Brown Kitty	2	3	2	3
A. W. Van Epps' r. g. Romeo,	dist.			

Time, 2:45—2:44½—2:50—2:58.

MAY 10.—First race—Purse $125, two mile heats, in harness. Trotting horses.

W. Cottrell's b. m. Helen Mar	1	1
W. L. Nunnellee's b. g. Old Stone	4	2
R. Cottrell's b. g. Col. Keys,	2	3
Sam. Rice's s. g. Diggory,	3	4

Time, 6.03—5:59½.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $50—for trotters—mile heats, under saddle.

W. L. Nunnellee's gr. g. Sampson	1	1
W. Cottrell's s. g. Marmion	2	2
D. Barnes' b. m. Oregon	dis.	
R. Cottrell's b. g. Renown was drawn.		

Time, 3:13—3:11.

MOBILE COURSE—Thursday, May 11.—Trotting purse $100, mile heats, best three in five in harness.

M. Pigot's b. g. Sam	1	1	1
Sam Rice's s. g. Diggory	2	2	2
R. Cotterell's b. g. renown	dist		

Time—2:56½—3:06—3:09.

SECOND RACE.—Pacing—Mile heats, to saddle—Purse $75.

M. Pigot's ch. g. Butcher Boy	1	1	1
P. O. Foster's br. m. brown Kitty	2	2	2

Time—2:52—2:43½—2:49¼.

FRIDAY, May 12.—Trotting purse $50, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. Cottrell's gr. m. Queen	1	1	1
W. L. Nunnelee's ro. g. Telegraph	3	2	2
R. Cotrell's b. g. Colonel Keys	2	3	3
S. Rice's s. g. Diggory	4	4	4
A. Haig's b. m. Oregon	dist.		

Time—2:58½—2:55—3:01.

SECOND RACE.—Pacing, purse $50, mile heats, best three in five in harness.

W. L. Nunnelee's ro g. Romeo	2	1	1
P. O. Poster's b. m. Brown Kitty	1	2	2

Time—3:12—2:44—2:54½—2:51¼.

Massachusetts Races.

CAMBRIDGE TROTTING PARK—Tuesday, May 16.—Trotting purse, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Lady Mac	2	1	1
Granite State	1	2	2

Time, 2:50½—2:51¼—2:50—2:52½—2:49½.

Racing in Poughkeepsie.

On Wednesday, 17th, a race came off on the "three mile level" of the Hyde Park road, Poughkeepsie, between Ostrom's pacer, "Prospect," of that place, and the "Gay Deceiver" of Pleasant Valley. The Poughkeepsie horse, without extra effort, came off victorious. Time not stated.

YACHTING.

Opening of the Season.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB ANNUAL REGATTA.

The annual Reggatta of the New-York Yacht Club is expected to take place on Thursday and Friday, the 1st and 2d of June. The following is a list of vessels entered:

SCHOONERS.

Names.	Tons.	Owners.
Haze,	110	W. B. Duncan
Cornelia,	90	Vice Com. Edgar.
Spray,	40	M. H. Grinnell,
Syvil	40	E. C. Center.

SLOOPS.

Name.	Tons	Owners.
Gertrude,	110	J. Pendelton,
Una,	90	Mr. Rutherford,
Sport,	30	Mr. Ferris,
Alpha,	20	R. Morris,
Ceres,	20	T. Ives,
Esperance,	20	W. Langdom,

It is expected the schooners Maria, 170 tons, Com. Stevens; Ray, 30 do, Mr. Ray; Starlight, ——, Mr. Johnson; and the sloops Julia, 90 tons, J. Waterbury; Ariel, 25 do; Mr. Anderson, will also be entered for the contest.

Quite a formidable fleet, and, if properly manned and managed, capable of competing with the best yachts of Old England. It has been the misfortune of the Regattas of the New-York Club, that the duties of sailing the vessels have been entrusted to some of our aristocratic young men, who have proved themselves totally incompetent for the task. They are perfectly at home promenading Broadway, dressed in the height of fashion, with white kids on their delicate hands, and the scent of *Patchouly* filling the air around them; but on board a fast sailing craft, with a stiff breeze blowing in their nostrils, instead of *eau de vie*, they are lost; they are scarcely able to keep on their feet, and are liabler to be knocked overboard at every motion of the vessel. Our yachts should be manned by men used to the smell of *tar*, and inured to the hard duties of a waterman's life.

We sincerely hope that better arrangements may be made for the forthcoming regatta than those of last year, and at least an opportunity extended to others not members of the Club to obtain such information as may be interesting to the public. Yachting is a beautiful and healthy pastime, and if our regattas were conducted in a more liberal spirit, we should be able to record some of the greatest matches ever sailed. We have the vessels—man them with the right kind of men, and we have no fear for the result.

The Game of Chess.

Playing at Chess is the most ancient and the most universal game known among men; for its origin is beyond the memory of history, and it has, for numberless ages, been the amusement of all the civilized nations of Asia, the Persians, the Indians, and the Chinese. Europe has had it above 1,000 years; the Spaniards spread it over their part of America, and it is now one of the most favorite amusements throughout the United States. It is so interesting in itself as not to need the view of gain to induce engaging in it; and thence it is seldom played for money. Those, therefore, who have leisure for such diversions, cannot find one that is more *innocent*; and the following piece, written with a view to correct some little impropriethies in the practice of it, shows at the same time that it may, in its effects on the mind, be not only innocent, but advantageous, to the vanquished as well as the victor:

THE MORALS OF CHESS.

The game of Chess is not merely an idle amusement. Several very valuable qualities of the mind, useful in the course of human life, are to be acquired or strengthened by it, so as to become habits, ready on all occasions. For life is a kind of chess, in which we have often points to gain, and competitors or adversaries to contend with, and in which there is a vast variety of good and ill events, that are, in some degree, the effects of prudence or the want of it. By playing at chess, then, we may learn—

1. *Foresight*, which looks a little into futurity, and considers the consequences that may attend an action; for it is continually occurring to the player—"If I move this piece, what will be the advantages of my new situation? What use can my adversary make of it to annoy me? What other moves can I make to support it, and to defend myself from his attacks?"

2. *Circumspection*, which surveys the whole chess-board, or scene of action, the relations of the several pieces and situations, the dangers they are respectively exposed to, the several possibilities of their aiding each other; the probabilities that the adversary may make this or that move, and attack this or the other piece; and what different means can be used to avoid his stroke, or turn its consequences against him.

3. *Caution*, not to make our moves too hastily. This habit is best acquired by observing strictly the laws of the game, such as, if you touch a piece, you must move it somewhere; if you set it down, you must let it stand. And it is therefore best that these rules should be observed, as the game thereby becomes more the image of human life, and particularly of war; in which, if you have incautiously put yourself into a bad and dangerous position, you cannot obtain your enemy's leave to withdraw your troops, and place them more securely; but you must abide all the consequences of your rashness.

And, lastly, we learn by chess the habit of not being discouraged by present bad appearances in the state of our affairs.

That we may, therefore, be induced more frequently to choose this beneficial amusement, in preference to others which are not attended with the same advantages, every circumstance, that may increase the pleasure of it, should be regarded; and every action or word that is unfair, disrespectful, or that in any way may give uneasiness, should be avoided, as contrary to the immediate intention of both the players, which is to pass the time agreeably.

Therefore, 1st. If it is agreed to play according to the strict rules, then those rules are to be exactly observed by both parties; and should not be insisted on for one side, while deviated from by the other: for this is not equitable.

2. If it is agreed not to observe the rules exactly, but one party demands indulgencies, he should then be as willing to allow them to the other.

3. No false move should ever be made to extricate yourself out of a difficulty, or to gain an advantage. There can be no pleasure in playing with a person once detected in such unfair practice.

4. If your adversary is long in playing, you ought not to hurry him, or express any uneasiness at his delay. You should not sing, nor whistle, nor look at your watch, nor take up a book to read, nor make a tapping with your feet on the floor, or with your fingers on the table, nor do anything that may disturb his attention. For all these things displease. And they do not show your skill in playing, but your craftiness or your rudeness.

5. You ought not to endeavor to amuse and deceive your adversary, by pretending to have made bad moves, and saying you have now lost the game, in order to make him secure and careless, and inattentive to your schemes; for this is fraud, and deceit, not skill in the game.

6. You must not, when you have gained a victory, use any triumphing or insulting expression, nor show too much pleasure; but endeavor to console your adversary, and make him less dissatisfied with himself by every kind and civil expression, that may be used with truth, such as, You understand the game better than I, but you are a little inattentive; or, You play too fast; or, You had the best of the game but something happened to divert your thoughts, and that turned it in my favor.

7. If you are a spectator, while others play, observe the most perfect silence. For if you give advice, you offend both parties; him, against whom you give it, because it may cause the loss of his game; him, in whose favor you give it, because, though it be good, and he follows it, he loses the pleasure he might have had, if you had permitted him to think till it occurred to himself. Even after a move or moves, you must not, by replacing the pieces, show how it might have been played better: for that displeases, and may occasion disputes or doubts about their true situation. All talking to the players, lessens or diverts their attention, and is therefore unpleasing; nor should you give the least hint to either party, by any kind of noise or motion. If you do, you are unworthy to be a spectator. If you have a mind to exercise or show your judgments, do it in playing your own game when you have an opportunity, not in criticising or meddling with, or counselling, the play of others.

Lastly. If the game is not to be played rigorously, according to the rules above mentioned, then moderate your desire of victory over your adversary, and be pleased with one over yourself. Snatch not eagerly at every advantage offered by his unskillfulness or inattention; but point out to him kindly that by such a move he places or leaves a piece in danger and unsupported; that by another he will put his king in a dangerous situation, &c. By this generous civility (so opposite to the unfair, ness above forbidden,) you may indeed happen to lose the game to your opponent, but you will win what is better, his esteem, his respect, and his affection; together with the silent approbation and good will of impartial spectators.

Great Match at Billiards.

The great match at Billiards for $200, five hundred up—exclusive carrom game—was played at the Malcolm Hall Billiard Room, Syracuse, on Saturday night the 13th inst., between two of the best players in the world, Jos. N. White, of the Arbor Billiard Saloon, New-York, and George Smith, of Rome. The interest in the game was increased by the knowledge that White had given a challenge (and which now stands open) to play any man in the world for from $1,000 to $10,000, and which has never been accepted; and Smith had previously played seven match games for large sums, all of which he had won with ease, which of course gave him the confidence of his friends, who were quite ready to back him largely, and which was ready to be taken by White's friends, if offered. At about 9 o'clock, the competitors took their positions at the table, surrounded by a "cloud of witnesses," composed of the most respectable people in town, and amateurs of the same from abroad, who were on the *qui vive* to see the play. The competitors were in good spirits, and "eager for the fray," each confident of winning, and thereby sustaining his high reputation. They strung for the lead, which was won by Smith, who also made the first count. White then took up the game, and turned the first corner 40 ahead. Smith making small runs.—White also turned the second corner 79 ahead, the third 103 ahead, the fourth 151, when Smith commenced gaining, and White turned the fifth 31 ahead.—At the sixth corner, Smith turned 34 ahead, (White having had bad brakes,) and the seventh 59, at the eighth 40, and at the ninth 33—when White commenced gaining; and when Smith had made 484 points, White had made 467, and had the play, upon which he run 26, putting him 9 ahead, and left the balls comparatively safe, when, Smith not counting, White ran the game out, and won by 16 points. Thus ended the most beautiful and at the same time best contested, most exciting game that perhaps was ever played in this country, as both players exhibited the strength of the game.—Smith, although beaten, could not lose any reputation, as he played a very strong game, and White still retains his cognomen of "Pope's Nuncio," as his friends have humorously styled him.

A Feathered Bloodsucker Brought Down.

A very large eagle was shot in Sussex county, Va., a short time ago, on the farm of Mr. Joseph T. Mason, of Petersburgh. For some time this bird had being playing sad havoc with Mr. M's lambs. Every day some three or four would be numbered with the dead, and upon examination it was discovered that they were killed by a bird of some kind, the backs of the animals exhibiting evident marks of the talons, and each side of the throat having a large incision as if done by the beak of some monster of the feathered species. It seems that no portion of the flesh was devoured but the blood sucked from them until the creatures were lifeless. Mr. T., the overseer, resolved to watch the wholesale murderer, and discovered him as he pounced upon the eighteenth lamb, seventeen having been previously killed. The latter being wounded only on one side of the throat, survived about 24 hours after. Mr. T. rode within about forty yards of the eagle before he shot, but did not succeed in killing him, as the bird flew to a tree in the woods adjacent and there alighted. His pursuer followed, and getting within a reasonable distance, again pulled the trigger, and brought the monster bird to the ground. He proved to be what is known as the American eagle, of great dimensions, measuring 6 feet 8 inches between the tips of his wings.

Cricket.

PATTERSON AND NEWARK CLUBS.

A match between these Clubs took place at Patterson on Monday, which resulted in the defeat of the Newark Club by six runs.

"A Burnt Child, &c."

Many individuals in former seasons were wofully deceived in purchasing that most useful article in household affair, Carpetings.—High prices were charged, yet a very inferior article was given in return As all dealers were alike in those days there was no remedy. Now that Hiram Anderson, of the Great Carpet Depot, No. 99 Bowery, has taken the field, there is a wonderful change, and the people are the gainers, for prices are extremely low in comparison with former days, and the goods are of a better quality There is no danger of being deceived in what you purchase at No 99, and this is the secret of the great success of this great establishment The rush continues as great as at the opening of the season.

Wide Awake.

The salesmen in the employ of Mr. J. H. James, the celebrated hatter, of No. 525 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) have been kept more than usually busy the past few weeks disposing of those exceedingly pretty and neat summer hats, styled "wide awakes," &c., which are obtaining such unbounded patronage. We must say that the hats manufactured by Mr. James, come closer to the standard of beauty than anything of the kind manufactured else where. Drop in at 525 Broadway, and examine James' "Wide Awakes." Our word for it, you will not leave without making a purchase. Try it.

Grand Illumination.

Now dont start, readers, we are not going to have an illumination throughout the whole city, but at extensive lamp establishment of T. W Sanders, corner of Chatham and Catharine streets. Every evening is the neighborhood of this famous store brilliantly illuminated by the display made by Mr. Sanders. The greatest variety of lamps—the best quality of camphine, fluid, spirit gas, &c., can be purchased at the most reasonable rates at the above-named store In fact, every article needed for the purpose of throwing light upon any subject, may be obtained at Sander's corner of Chatham and Cathrine streets.

The Blush is on her cheek

Yes, but you dont know how it got there—We do not mind to put you in possession of the secret, however, and you may have the same clear and rosy complexion as her you admire so much. Use a cake or two of Dr Gouraud's Celebrated Italian Medicated Soap, and it will remove all freckles, if you happen to have any, cause tan to disappear, bid defiance to pimples, and all other eruptions of the skin, and give you a fine healthy appearance, such as you never had before. And if your hair is light, red or grey, the Doctor's Liquid Hair Dye, will change it, almost instantly, to a beautiful brown or jet black, without injuring the skin or hair. These articles can be depended on. They may be had at Dr. Gouraud's, No. 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway.

A Good Likeness.

Of late there has been considerable discussion among daguerreotypists as to who takes the cheapest pictures. Now, without wishing to interfere in the affairs of gentlemen connected with the Daguerrean art, we cannot help saying that Messrs. Rafferty & Leask, of 57 Chatham street and corner of Chatham and Pearl, are beyond competition, for every purchaser of one of the fashionable hats, is presented with a Daguerrean likeness, free of all charge. If this can be beat, we should like to know where, and by whom. As a fashionable hat, the manufacture of Rafferty & Leask stands A. No. 1, and in quality of material, and fineness of workmanship, it is all that can be desired. Some of the best descriptions of summer hats can be had at the above stores.

AMUSEMENTS.

Christy's American Opera House.

No. 472 Broadway, above Grand street.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
The well known or ginal and fashionable and only
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Organized in 1842

The first and oldest established company in existence.
THE MODEL TROUPE OF THE WORLD
The first to Harmonize Negro Melodies, and originators of the present popular style of Ethiopian Entertainments, and whose success in this city, for a continued succession of several years past, is without precedent in the annals of public amusement in New York.
THE COMPANY,
Comprising a versatile and talented "corps" of experienced performers, under the direction and personal supervision of EDWIN P. CHRISTY, Sole Proprietor and Manager, the only individual of the name of Christy, engaged as a performer in representations of Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

Admission—25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7½ o'clock

National Theatre.

Chatham street near Roosevelt.
Manager and Proprietor.....J. H. Purdy
Treasurer.....J. Handcock
Doors open an 6½ o'clock performance to commence at 7½.

Prices of admission,

Boxes.....25 cents.
Pit.....12½ "
Private Boxes.....$2 00
Engagement of Co... OR, and the learned dogs, who will perform every evening this week, in addition to their attractive dramas.

Buckley's Minstrels,

Chinese Hall, 539 Broadway.
Buckley.....Properiotor
R. Bishop Buckley.....Musical Director
Admission.....25 cts
Doors open at 7—commence at 8 o'clock
Burlesque Operas

Anatomical Museum.

No. 300 Broadway.
A variety of curiosities, and wax represents tions of the different parts of the human form.
Open day and Evening.
Admittance 25 cents

SPORTING.

A GRAND RATTING EXHIBITION will be given at James McLaughlin's Sportsman's Retreat, 155 First avenue, on Friday evening, May 26, 1854. There is 4 handsome Collars to be run for; 200 Rats to be killed, this is a rear chance for gentlemen wishing to try their Dogs, as Collars and Rats will be given free. On that night there will be 10 Rats for large Dogs, and 8 Rats for small Dogs; the Dogs making the best time to receive the Collars. The Badger Sport will be beated for a handsome Collar; the Bear and Coon will be on hand. Doors open at eight o'clock.

SUCCESS CERTAIN.

BY CO-OPERATION.—THE NEW YORK Mutual Gold Pen Manufacturing Association. Every person paying the sum of One Dollar, receives a Gold Pen, guaranteed worth that amount, and becomes the owner of one share in the Company. The Trustees have made such arrangements in respect to the business, that they are enabled to, and do guarantee, as soon as 150,000 Shares are sold, to devide among the subscribers, through the medium of a Committee, to be appointed by them, the following Property, representing the share of profits allotted to the per Shareholders, viz:

One Three Story Dwelling House, with, all modern improvements, situate in the most fashionable part of Brooklyn, valued at.....$10,000
One Two Story do., in Wimsburgh.....7,500
Four eligibly located Building Plots in Brooklyn, valued at $750 each,.....3,000
One span Canadian Ponies, & Buggy..1,000
Five Pianos, valued at $300 each.....1,500
Ten " " 250 " " 2,500
One set elegant Drawing Room Furniture.....450
Two sets elegant Drawing Room Furniture, valued at $250 each.....500
Seven sets elegant Bedroom Furniture, valued at $150 each.....1,050
Ten Gold Watches, improved, new style, $200 each.....2,000
Four Gold Watches, improved, new style, $125 each.....500
Two hundred Gold Chains, new and elegant style, valued at $15 each....3,000
Five hundred Gold Pencil Cases, valued at $10 each.....5,000
Four Marble Top Tables, valued at $25 each.....100
Fifty Ladies' Work Boxes, valued at $10 each.....500
One hundred Traveling Valises, valued at $10 each.....1,000
One hundred White's celebrated Hats, valued at $4 each.....400
Four thousand Pen Knives, 25c each..1,000
Forty-five thousand Perfumed Sachets, very choice odors, 20c each..9,000

The Public are invited to call and examine the Pens and the articles of Association. Office, 291 Broadway, A. H YALE, Secretary.

AGENTS.—G. W. White, Hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton street; Metropolitan Post Office, No. 162 9th street; R. B. Kashow, Bookseller, No. 48 Montgomery street, Jersey City, and Principal Hotels. apr22 3m

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

DR. DUPONCO'S FRENCH PERIODICAL Golden Pills, infallible in removing stoppages or irregularities of the menses. These Pills are nothing new, but have been used by the Doctor for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies, who have used them, to make the Pills Public, for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent pregnancy to those ladies whose health will not permit an increase of family. Pregnant females, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while pregnant, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health; otherwise these pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompany each box.

Sold at Retail by

DE GRAFF, corner of Allen and Grand-sts.
CONCKLIN, corner of Broadway and 34th street.
HINTON, corner of 8th Avenue and 20th-st.
BELDEN, 91 8th Avenue.
SMITH, 42 Greenwich street.

And at Wholesale by

C. V. CLICKNER & Co, 81 Barclay-st.
HALL, RUCKLE & Co, 220 Greenwich-st.
ALEXANDER & STEELE, 82 Barclay-st.

N. B. The Pills will be sent to any part of the City or Country by enclosing $... Express or Dr. J. DUPONCO, Broadway, Union Square or Chatham street Post Offices, New York.

Agents wanted, address as above.

Madame Bovin's Female Alterative Pills

—for the exclusive use of Females. The Pills are prepared and used by Madame Bovin, late Chief Midwife to the Maternity Lying in Hospital, Paris; author of several works on Diseases of Females; Lecturer on Midwifery, &c., &c. They have been extensively and successfully used for many years on the Continent, and through the whole of Europe, for the following complaints, viz: Obstructions, Suppressions, Green Sickness, Head Ache, Pain in the Side, Palpitation, Loathing of Food, Disturbed Sleep, and all Interruptions and Irregularities of the Menstrual Periods, from whatever cause. These Pills are recommended by the Medical Faculty of Paris and London. For sale, wholesale and retail, at 444 Broadway, N. Y.

Price & Winans,

35 ANN STREET, NEW YORK,
WHOLESALE AGENTS, for all the Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Magazines, Periodicals, Cheap Books, &c., &c.

Arrangements have been made to supply customers with all the Papers as soon as published, and particular attention will be paid to the packing and forwarding of all orders entrusted to our care.

Persons who wish their Papers sent at the earliest possible moment, may rely upon the *Young Firm* for promptness and accuracy.

$500 REWARD—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a Specific Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which the mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of five hundred dollars. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, 192 Broadway; 108 Bavard st. fl1 3mos

PERHAM AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

THIRD MONSTER GIFT ENTERprise, in connection with the Exhibitions of his magnificent and immense Mirror of North and South America, the exhibitions of which commence on Monday evening, May 1st.

100,000 Tickets only, at $1 each will be sold. Each purchaser of a Ticket for the Admission of Four Persons to the Exhibition, will be presented with a numbered Certificate, entitling the holder to One Share in the following 100,000 Gifts:

A FARM, located in Harrison Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, and within 15 miles of Philadelphia. It embraces over 100 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, with Dwelling, Barns, and other necessary out-houses, in good repair. There is a large orchard of choice fruits. A fine water-power and good stone quarry are on the premises, the latter of which is the only one in the neighborhood, and on it the country in the immediate vicinity depend for public purposes. Title indisputable. Valued at	$16,000
(Any information in regard to the Farm can be obtained of Belan Redfield, tenant on the premises)	
A Perpetual Loan, without security or interest,	5,000
" " " "	2,000
" " " "	1,000
2 " " " $500 each	1,000
10 " " " 100 "	1,000
The celebrated Trotting Mare "Lilly Dale," who can trot, in harness, a mile in 2:40—valued at	1,500
5 *Rosewood Pianos, valued at $500 each,*	2,500
5 " " " 300 "	1,500
(A portion of the Pianos are T. Gilbert & Co's celebrated Æolians. Specimens to be seen at the store of Horace Waters, 333 Broadway, others of Hallet, Davis & Co's splendid instruments, to be seen at J. E. Gould's Piano and Music Store, 163 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.)	
The splendid series of Paintings known as the "Mirror of New England and Canadian Scenery," and now realizing a handsome income by its Exhibitions in the East—valued at	22,000
3 *light and beautiful Carriages, $225 each,*	675
10 *Gold Watches,* $100 *each,*	1,000
40 " " 50 "	2 000
100 " *Pens and Cases,* 5 "	500
5000 " *Pencils,* 3 "	15,000
94,819 *pieces of choice, popular and fashionable Music, 25 cts. each,*	23,705
100,000 Gifts,	Valued at $96,380

In order to ensure to all concerned a perfectly fair and satisfactory disposition of the above named Gifts, Mr. Perham proposes that the Shareholders shall meet together on Thursday evening, June 22d, 1854, (or sooner, if all the tickets are sold—due notice of which will be given,) at some suitable place hereafter to be designated, and appoint a Committee of Five Persons, who may dispose of the property in such manner as the Shareholders, in general meeting shall direct; the Committee giving good and sufficient bonds, if required by the Shareholders, for the faithful performance of the duties required of them.

All orders for Tickets, by mail, should be addressed JOSIAH PERHAM, Academy Hall, 663 Broadway, New York. If it should happen that all the Tickets are sold when the order is received, the money will be returned, at our expense for postage. Correspondents will please write distinctly their name, residence, County and State, to prevent errors.

OFFICES FOR SALE OF TICKETS.

ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway.
HOWE'S COUGH CANDY STORE, 166 Chatham street.
LOVEJOY'S, HOWARD'S, and MERCHANTS' Hotels.
CATTEL'S DRUG STORE, Fulton street, Brooklyn.

$75,000 WORTH OF GIFTS

FOR THE PEOPLE—THE SUBSCRIbers respectfully announce to the public, that they have made arrangements with responsible parties in different cities of the Union for the sale of the justly celebrated Engravings known as ONE OF LIFE'S HAPPY HOURS, and THE POOR RELATIONS. These Engravings have been pronounced by artists and connoisseurs the most exquisite specimens of the Fine Arts ever produced in this country. They are works of one of the most distinguished artists of the day, and have been prepared at great expense—the engraved plates alone having cost several thousand dollars. The size of the Engraving is 16 by 22 inches. The subscribers have made arrangements by which they can furnish these beautiful Engravings at the low rate of ONE DOLLAR each. Engravings of far less merit sell readily at $2 each. By issuing an edition of 75,000, the subscribers are enabled to sell them at the above price; and on completing the sale of the above number, will also be enabled to present to the purchasers of these Engravings the following splendid Gifts:

1 Beautiful Country Seat in Fairfield Co., Conn, valued at	$7,500
15 Fine Rosewood Pianoes, valued at	$500 00 7,500
20 Fine Melodeons, valued at	150 00 3,000
40 Richly Carved Sofas, valued at	40 00 1,600
200 Urquhart's Celebrated Violins, valued at	6 00 1,200
100 Guitars, valued at	10 00 1,000
100 Fine Accordions valued at	10 00 1,000
15 Avery's Crystal Palace Medal Premium Sewing Machines, valued at	50 00 750
50 Superfine Gold Watches, valued at	100 00 5 000
50 Superfine Gold Watches, valued at	75 00 3,750
50 Ladies Gold Watches valued at	50 00 2,500
50 Super. Silver Lever Watches, valued at	25 00 1,250
50 Super. Silver Lever Watches, valued at	20 00 1,000
50 Gent's Gold Fob Chains, valued at	30 00 1,500
50 Gent's Gold Fob Chains, valued at	20 00 1,000
50 Ladies' Gold Fob Chains valued at	20 00 1,000
100 Sets Ladies' Bracelets, valued at	10 00 1,000
200 Sets Ladies' Pins and Earrings, valued at	8 00 1,600
200 Sets Ladies' Ear-rings, valued at	7 50 1,500
200 Gent's Cluster Pins, valued at	5 00 1,000
1,000 Gold Rings, with settings, valued at	3 50 3.500
500 Gold Pencils, valued at	5 00 2,500
300 Gold Pencils, valued at	3 50 1,050
500 Pens, with cases, valued at	3 50 1,750
500 Ladies' Work Boxes, valued at	3 50 1,750
20 Ladies' Fine Broche Shawls, valued at	30 00 600
10 Ladies' Fine Broche Shawls, valued at	20 00 200
100 Gent's Watch Fobs, with seals, valued at	6 50 650
50 Double-barrel Guns, valued at	20 00 1,000
50 Pistols, valued at	6 00 300
1 Steel Plate of Life's Happy Hours, valued at	1,000
1 Steel Plate, The Poor Relations, valued at	1,000
100 Quarto Bibles, with plates, valued at	5 00 500
1,000 Clasp Bibles, valued at	1 00 1,000
10,000 Steel Engravings, the best likeness of Henry Clay ever published valued at	50 5,000
10,000 Steel Engravings of Powers' Greek Slave valued at	25 2,500
5,000 Boxes Oriental Tooth Powder

THE LONDON RING.

From Bell's Life in London, April 23.

FIGHTS TO COME.

MAY 2.—Cook of Bayswater and Nick Hannigan, £25 aside, London.

MAY 2.—Baker and Norton, £15 aside, London.

MAY 23. Johnny Walker and Billy Hayes---£100 a side London.

JULY 18.—Mike Madden and Jones of Portsmouth—£100 a side, London.

Hawkes and Barry.

These men were to have fought, for £100 a side, on Tuesday next, on the Home Circuit, but the battle is likely now to be postponed for a twelvemouth. It seems that Hawkes was apprehended on Tuesday, in the neighborhood of Birmingham, and was, on Wednesday, taken before the magistrates, when Inspector Stevens stated that he had received orders to do all in his power to stop pugilistic encounters in the neighborhood of Birmingham, and had, therefore, caused Hawkes to be apprehended knowing that he was about to commit a breach of the peace. The magistrates consulted together, and then ordered Hawkes to find bail, himself in £40 and two sureties in £20 each, to keep the peace for twelve months. On Stevens informing the beaks that he had no doubt the fight would take place, and the bonds be forfeited, as the backers of Hawkes were anxious the fight should come off, the magistrates informed Hawkes that if he fought anywhere in England before the twelve months expired he would be liable to be apprehended, and imprisoned for six months. Hawkes, we learn, was very well, and had been in active training under Joe Wareham. He went to scale as soon as he was liberated, in the presence of our reporter, and was then 8st. 13lb. in weight. Mr. Price, his backer, attended at Jemmy Welsh's, on Wednesday night, and staked the final deposit of £30 on his account, and intimated that his man would attend at Welsh's, on Tuesday morning, between seven and eight, to go to scale, and comply with the articles as far as possible. Of course the men will not fight on Tuesday, and the fact of there being magisterial interference is sufficient to prevent a forfeit on the part of Hawkes.

Riley and Connor.

These Birmingham youths met on Monday last at a place called California, near Harborne, four miles from Birmingham, to contend at catch weight, for £10 a side. Riley was waited upon by Curly Harrison and Abbe Clark, Connor by Jemmy Wilday and a friend, whilst Brittle acted as referee; and we are happy to bear record that the ring was well kept during the whole of the fight. Riley is the heaviest by twelve pounds at least. The betting was six and seven to four on Connor, who managed to get first blood and knock-down blow during the fight. But as the fight proceeded, he lost his confidence, and threw away many good chances; whilst Riley, who was from the first all alive, gradually improved in his style, and got well home on Connor, in several rounds. After a give and take battle, Connor, finding he was getting more than he well could stand under, gave in, after fighting 53 rounds, in one hour and 40 minutes.

Jones and Alec Keene.

We omitted to state in our last that Alec Keene and Jones of Portsmouth had been matched, for £100 a side, and that the match did not go on because Keene declined to agree to Jones's terms, as to a referee and stakeholder. Jones now states that he wishes to stop all shifting and bounce on the part of Alec, and will fight him, for his own amount, at 8st 10lb, and have any respectable man for a referee; or he will fight any man in the world, at 9st 10lb, for any amount. He means to go on with his match with Madden.

Owen Lea and Baldock.

These men have agreed to draw their money. It having been decided that as no particular hour was named for their fight to take place, and as both were on the ground, within reasonable time, Lea could not claim forfeit, they both thought it would only add to the expense already incurred, to fight again for the money down, and hence the decision come to.

Jones of Portsmouth and Mike Madden.

These men were matched on Wednesday evening at Jemmy Shaw's for a £100 a side, at 10st 11b. Articles were drawn up, and they are to fight according to the new rules, on Tuesday, July 18th.

Paddock and Aaron Jones.

We have received a letter from Aaron Jones, requesting Paddock to meet him at our office on Friday next, at three o'clock to draw articles to fight for £100 or £200 a side, according to Paddock's challenge. Paddock has called upon us and promised to attend.

Donnelly and Jack Grant.

These men have staked a small deposit in the hands of Nat Langham to fight for £100 a side. They are to meet again next week.

ENGLISH ITEMS.

Sporting Action—Betting Transactions.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday and Friday week, an action was brought by a Mr. Bearup against a Mr. Peddie, to recover £500 on a dishonored bill of exchange for that sum, drawn by the plaintiff upon and accepted by the defendant, and £300 for money paid by the plaintiff for the use of the defendant. The defendant pleaded that he gave the bill to the plaintiff for the special purpose of his getting it discounted for the defendant, but which the plaintiff failed to do; and, secondly, the defendant pleaded a set off. Mr Edwin James, Q. C., and Mr. Collier appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Sergeant Thomas and Mr. Millward for the defendant. It appeared, from the evidence of the plaintiff, who is what is termed in sporting phraseology "a regular book-maker," that the defendant (who was formerly a Scotch barrister) was desirous of "making a book" on the last Cesarewitch race, but that, being a stranger to the betting fraternity in London, he requested the plaintiff to assist him in making such book—that plaintiff accordingly staked his own credit, and made divers bets on behalf of the defendant, and with his sanction. Among other bets were large sums against the horse Haco; that the defendant gave the plaintiff £800 to pay defendant's losses on the Cesarewitch, and that plaintiff paid away that sum, except £15; that the parties agreed upon this balance, and then commenced the same practice as before in regard to the Cambridgeshire race; that defendant, on the 22d of October last, gave plaintiff a bill for £500 to raise money, wherewith to "settle," in case defendant were again a loser; that on this bill defendant gave to plaintiff security over the defendant's furniture in his house, in Edinburgh; that plaintiff paid and received on defendant's account, but that defendant was a loser, on balancing, of about £800, which sum plaintiff paid for defendant, the former holding the bill as security for repayment of a part of the amount, and the defendant promising to pay the remaining £300 out of monies won by him from people in Edinburgh, to whom defendant had separately laid against losing horses. The plaintiff stated that defendant had received such monies from Edinburgh, but had not handed over any to him, and that the bill for the £500 had also become dishonored, while his security on the furniture was disputed by a man called Barry, who, plaintiff understood, had been convicted at the Old Bailey under an assumed name, for cheating at cards, and that Barry was a friend of the defendant.—Several witnesses for the plaintiff were called, and proved that the plaintiff had lost and paid bets to them on the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire Races. At the conclusion of the plaintiff's case the defendant's counsel, Mr. Sergeant Thomas, made an application to the judge, under the provisions of the Common Law Procedure Act, for permission to amend the defendant's pleas, by adding thereto a plea that the whole transaction relating to betting was illegal, and contrary to the statutes of gaming. His lordship refused the application, which, we understand, had been twice before made, with a similar result, to Mr. Justice Maule, at Chambers. The defendant, in his evidence, then stated that in October last plaintiff applied to him for a loan of £800, which he (the plaintiff) stated he was required "to stake in Messrs. Tattersall's hands" on the Cesarewith race. The defendant lent to plaintiff this sum, but took no memorandum or receipt. That defendant only had a few bets of "a sovereign or so" on the Cambridgeshire, and that defendant never employed plaintiff to bet for him either on the Cesarewitch or Cambridgeshire races. That on the 22d of October last defendant lent his name to plaintiff to get money on the bill, which money was to have been handed to defendant, in part re-payment of the £800, but that plaintiff had "pocketed" both bill and money. It appeared, however, from the defendant's cross-examination, that he had written several letters to the plaintiff—one was addressed to him at Newmarket, and contained the phrase, "Do the best you can for me; I shall leave it entirely to you." Another letter, of the 18th of November, (being long subsequent to the date of the bill and the Cambridgeshire race,) stated, "I have not yet heard from Edinburgh. It is impossible for me to pay £200 at present. So if you intend paying away my bill, be so good as to write to me to that effect, so that I may be prepared with the money to meet it when it becomes due.—If you have only patience, you shall get all I owe you, but if I have not the money, how can I pay?" It also transpired that defendant had given to the plaintiff, a few days before the Cambridgeshire race, a list of the defendant's "book," as it then stood against several horses backed for that race, and that this was done for the plaintiff's guidance in betting for the defendant. This list showed that defendant stood £1,500 against Rataplan, and the like amount against other horses. No other witnesses were called for the defendant. Mr. Justice Coleridge, in summing up remarked that this was one of those sporting or betting transactions which were discreditable to any parties embarking in them, and that it was to be regretted that such matters were not settled at Tattersall's, instead of their taking up the time of the court, to the exclusion of the more legitimate and respectable business of the community. The learned judge went carefully through the evidence, remarking that the plaintiff's evidence was strongly corroborated, while that of the defendant was contradicted by his own letters in the possession of the plaintiff. The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, £500.

The Yachting Season of 1853.

The year 1853 may be considered the greatest yachting year yet known. It was remarkable for its many particulars. During the season about 40 new yachts made their apperance.

These new vessels had several distinguishing features from the older-fashioned yachts. They nearly all partook more or less of the model of the America, and certainly the introduction of the fine bow has done much in improving the speed of our schooners; thus the Rosalind, Niking, Shark, and others were far in advance of any yacht of corresponding tonnage built three years ago. In saying this I allude only to the relative speed, as very probably the older vessels have an advantage in their space for accommodation. In the schooner race on the Thames the Rosalind must have surprised even her few admirers, for however unsatisfactory the result of the race might have been, no one can deny that the Commodore's yacht proved herself a remarkably fast craft for her size and from the specimen she gave of her powers in sailing to windward in the few reaches she made in the Lower Hope, I am confident that, with the wind N. E. or S. E., she would have kept a clear lead throughout.

The same builder (Inman) produced another Anglo-American, the St Ursula, but she left no sign, either good or bad. Ratsey sent forth the Viking, similar to the Gloriana, but considerably smaller. she seemed to sail well and to be a handy craft. Wanhill, of Poole, launched the Shark, but appears less fortunate in her than was to be expected from his previous constructions. So long as he trusted to his own originality he had no equal; adopting the ideas of others, he sinks into mediocrity. From White we had many Americanised schooners, prominent among them is the Zera, for the Commodore of the R. Y. S., but she came too late in the season to allow any judgement to be formed of her sailing. In reviewing the schooners of 1853, and comparing them with the older vessels of the same rig, one conclusion only can be formed—viz, that they shew a decided improvement in speed, and are probably a more lively class of yacht at sea. Of the cutters so favorable an opinion cannot be justified. The Julia, by Ratsey, certainly maintained our national credit by beating the American Sylvie; but the Julia had been beaten a few days before by an essentially English yacht, and it should be borne in mind that the Julia is but an adoption of the American model. It is to be regretted that the rules of the R. Y. S. prevented the Mosquito from starting for their cup, as she was the only non-Americanised yacht entered in the race, and it would have been curious to see how she would acquit herself in a struggle with the Sylvie. The Irish Lilly, by Marshall, proved a fast but unfortunate yacht; she never appeared to have finished handling necesary to success in racing. With some of the regular professed racing crews on board, she would certainly have secured two more of the cups she started for last season. The Caprice, by Ratsey, is a handy little yawl, and the new Plover is fast, even rigged as a ketch—nor ought the Snawflek be omitted. Built under the immediate superintendance of her owner, she has many peculiarities in rig and hull, and although I cannot altogether agree with him in all his ideas, still it must be acknowledged that he has shown more spirit than any of his fellow yachtsmen, in boldly trying something novel, and not following in the beaten track of the everlasting cutter and schooner. Among the curiosities of the season the Margaret stands conspicuous; she is a combination of nearly every form of hull and rig. She was entered but did not start, in the R. T. Y. C. third match: since then she has been withdrawn from the yacht lists, and has made one or two very successful voyages in the Mediterranean fruit trade. But if the new yachts were only tolerably successful on the whole, what can be said of the lengthened vessels?

We may safely reckon that thirty yachts were lengthened in the year 1853, and out of the twenty-four here enumerated we find twelve starting in matches, but only three winners, among them the Phantom may be included, though in good truth she should appear with the new yachts, as she was completely altered in every respect. The Phantom saved the credit of the lengthened yachts, and was particularly successful, winning no less than nine first prizes, one third prize, and being beaten but once. Yet there are not wanting those who imagine that the old Secret would have hardly contested many of her cups, and possibly have divided her honors. Neither the Maud nor Thought was fast enough to have a chance with the Phantom. The Aurora, Wildfire, and Osprey were each lengthened by Hansen, and if they were not overmatched in size, they certainly were in speed, as they did nothing. The Coralie was much improved by her alteration, and would doubtless have secured more prizes had she not been generally matched with vessels of very superior tonnage. The Beatrice, Capricorn, Gipsy Queen, and Sultana were lengthened forward by Mansfield, Rubie, White, and Ratsey respectively, and there can be no doubt about their being improved in speed and appearance. The Capricorn is probably the noblest schooner afloat. The glories of the past year, however, poorly contrast with the excessive flatness of everything connected with yachting at the present time. There are about twelve or fourteen new vessels, and eight or nine lengthened ones. Among the former we have the Hornet, by Ratsey, very similar to the Gloriana and Viking, but with slight alterations suggested by experience. He is also building a cutter of 25 tons, and another of 68 tons. The former is a likely-looking craft, but scarcely adapted to compete with the clippers of her class, and the latter I should imagine is intended for speed only. Inman has just launched the Eugenie, a schooner, something in the Rosalind school, and the Morn, a schooner of 30 tons; he has another vessel or two in course of construction. Wanill will send out a schooner of — tons, and also a cutter of 25 tons, both intended for match sailing. To judge from their appearance, the latter will have no easy task, as the Thought has been entirely remodeled and rebuilt from her keel by Hatcher, at Southampton, and is now a very different and far more wholesome looking craft than the Thought of last season; she is somewhat fuller forward, and finer aft, with more hollow in the midship section. These two yachts, the Phantom and Secret, will in all probability meet in the Thames on the 22d of May, and show much sport. It is pleasant to find that veteran yachtsman, Mr. Gunston, again at work, having the Paragon lengthened forward by Hansen. In your paper of Feb. 26, you reported that the Zuleika, M. King, Esq., was being lengthened by Hansen, your informant mistaking the Paragon for her; curiously enough, all the other yachting periodicals repeat the error, without once acknowledging the source of their misinformation. Hansen is also lengthening the Fancy schooner at the bows. White has added fourteen feet to the midship body of the Zara, which has the effect of making her look short at the bow and stern. The Leda has been lengthened at the same yard. The Mayfly is launched and fitted out, after receiving an addition of 12 feet to her bow, at the Columbine yard, East Cowes. Camper has a schooner yacht on the stocks, and I hear of another building or built at Bristol. Harvey is lengthening the Pearl, and she will hereafter appear as a schooner. Rubie at Southampton has nearly complete the alteration to the Brilliant, making her nearly 460 tons.

These are, I believe, the operations at the different yards during yards at the present time, contrast most unfavorably with the amount of work going on at the corresponding period of last year, the first match of the R. [illegible] only introduces some new [illegible] there seems no prospect of any such [illegible] the 22d May, at least in the first class. Most of the old racing yachts are withdrawn from the field of battle, the Volante has her spars reduced; the Mosquito is not likely to enter for the race, and the Cygnet, Heroine, and Pauline are to be found in the secretary's list of yachts for sale. In many respects this is a state of things much to be regretted, as the vessels enumerated have for many years afforded immense sport.

The Musquito has sailed in twelve R. T. Y. C. matches, winning five of them. The Volante started seven times, winning five also. The Cygnet sailed eleven times, and won twice. The Heroine five times and won once, and the Pauline has lost on each of the three occasions on which she started; henceforth, it would seem that the race is not to be to the swift. The Mariana is already entered for the match, and judging from her previous performances, she will make a good fight for the prize, whatever vessels may be found to contend against her. But it does not follow that the race in question will be devoid of interest.

The clippers I have named have long enjoyed a monopoly, and now that they are disposed of, we may expect to witness an excellent race—neither the Wildfire, Aurora, Cynthia, Osprey, Aquilla, or Enchantress, can be considered as inferior, or but slightly inferior, to the Mosquito and Volante. Only one of them has figured on the Thames, and I trust that the well-known excellent arrangements of the R. T. Y. C. may induce some of these fine vessels to visit the metropolitan club. A report is afloat that the Margaret will start for the first Thames prize; whether the rumor has any good foundation I know not, but I should be sorry if she were allowed to enter, inasmuch as she is a trading vessel, and not a yacht. There may be nothing in the Thames rules to exclude her, but we must not construe those rules too closely. I can find no thing therein which would prevent a steamer from carrying off the prizes.—The race for the second prize will be very interesting, if the new vessels of Ratsey and Wanhill start against the Thought, Phantom, and Secret; and in the third class we may hope for better sport, as the new rule of measurement disqualifies the Vampire and Vesper leaving the Frolic, Kitten, Sea Nymph, Mazeppa, &c., all under the stipulated 15 tons; and we may therefore expect to find at least three of these yachts at Erith on the morning of the race. As regards any other match [illegible] possible to say what yachts will start, but the most interesting schooner match would be between the Arrow, the Alarm, the Vampire, and Sappho were to make a match for them the Shark might be added, although her additional tonnage would necessarily give her a great advantage. These vessels are nearly of equal size, built in the same year, and by some of our most eminent yacht builders. Much has been said about the probability of the forthcoming yachting season being likely to prove a failure, on account of the reluctance of many yachtsmen to fit out, and thus deprive the royal navy of their men at a time when men are so much required. I cannot, however, find that any yacht sailors have entered the navy, and it is quite as possible that the yacht owners will be rendering more service to the country by equipping their vessels than by laying them up.—*London paper.*

City of Glasgow Regatta Club.

The subjoined matches were rowed on Saturday, the 22d inst., by the members of the above-named Club:

SCRATCH MATCH in four-oared 27 feet gigs, for five Silver Medals; New Regatta Course.

FIRST HEAT.

Tempest—Messrs. G. Williamson, A. Hinshaw, A. Terry, R. Reid, (stroke,) A. Reid, (cox).....	1
Wisp—A. M'Cormick, J. Gavin, R. Downie, J. M'Farlane, (stroke,) W. M'Farlane, (cox).....	2

SECOND HEAT.

Maid of Clyde—Messrs. J. Stevenson, G. Lang, A. M'Donald, J. B. M'Neil, (stroke,) C. Neil, (cox).....	1
Dart—Messrs. J. Russell, R. M'Farlane, J. Melrose, H. Reid, (stroke,) A. Reid, (cox).....	2

FINAL HEAT.

Maid of Clyde.. 1 | Tempest....	2

This would have been a splendid race—but owing to the Tempest's rigger giving way when half-way over the course, the Maid of Clyde won easily.

Scratch Match for Coxswains, for five Silver Medals, in four-oared 27 feet gigs.

FIRST HEAT.

Maid of Clyde—W. M'Farlane, (stroke).....	1
Dart—H. M'Cormick, (stroke).....	2

SECOND HEAT.

Dart—W. M'Queen, (stroke).....	1
Maid of Clyde—J. Cross, (stroke).	2

It getting dark when the second heat was over, the final heat was to take place yesterday (Saturday.) The little fellows, whose ages are from nine to thirteen, pulled very pluckily, and with some degree of style. In the first heat, the Maid of Clyde won only by a few feet, after a hard struggle, and the second heat the Dart won by a boat's length. During the race, the boats passed and repassed each other. Mr. Ewing, chairman of the club, officiated as starter, and Messrs. Wilkie and Elder as the judges. The spectators were numerous, and as the whole regatta course could be seen from the club's boat house, it was crowded with members and their friends.

Aquatic Amusements on the Clyde.

Seldom, indeed, have we seen the river Clyde bear so animated and gay an appearance as it did on Saturday afternoon. The river was swarming with pleasure boats of almost every description, from the tiny skiff, pulled by one man, to the substantial jolly boat, accommodating a score of persons. The occasion was that of the opening of the new boat-house of the City of Glasgow Regatta Rowing and Gym[illegible] and, if we may [illegible] manifested in the p[illegible] dertaking by the n[illegible] present w[illegible] from either end of the [illegible] was covered with spectators. We may state that, for the extension of the healthy and exhilarating exercise of boat pulling, the members of the Ragatta Club have entered into a new building situated on the South bank of the river, near the Flesher's Haugh, which site commands an excellent view of the proposed new Regatta Course. The building is of two stories, and the greater part of the ground flat is fitted up for the accomodation of boats, the other portion being laid as a gymnasium, which is certainly a step in the right direction, and will, no doubt, add materially to the pulling capabilities of the members. The upper flat contains a dressing-room, reading-room, and accommodation for building and repairing boats, and the whole is under the management of an experienced person. The procession was composed of 30 boats, manned 114 pullers and coxswains, all in uniform, headed by Messrs. J. B. M'Neil and M'Donald, secretary and treasurer of the club, in skiffs. The fleet, on starting from the club-house, pulled down to the old starting point, opposite Nelson's Monument, up to the bridge, down again, and home. The boats belonging to the Glasgow Boat Yard turned out in potent force, headed by one of a Chinese build, covered with an awning, which added not a little to the lightsome aspect of the scene. Altogether it was one of the most pleasing sights which we have witnessed, and we would fain trust that, as the early closing movement is making rapid progress, the young men of the city may add, as a change to their instructive studies, the manly aquatic exercise of boat-pulling. With the facilities afforded by the Regatta Club and Glasgow Boat Yard, they need not delay in indulging in a moderate enjoyment of this physical education. We hope the present extension of aquatics may entice others to like endeavors, and boating, at present, we may say, the only amusement indulged in by the youth of this city to any extent, may be the means, in some degree, of lessening dissipation, and drawing many from the deluding and health-wrecking enjoyment of the tavern. After the amusements on the river were over, a grand display of fireworks took place, under the able direction of Mr. D. Gerletti, artist, Glanford steet, a member of the club, and, as everything passed off well, and without any casualty, the members adjourned to the gymnasium of the establishment, and drank to the prosperity of the club.—*Bell's Life, April 23.*

A Hint to Rabbit Shooters.

We have received the following from an old sportsman.—Mr. Editor:—Though a sportsman of a quarter of a century, I only learnt within the last few days of the amusement of rabbit and rat shooting being greatly increased by a *peculiar*, and certainly, to me, not only a novel but cruel treatment to the [illegible]ets employed upon the occasion. I [illegible]ot tell you that the customary [illegible] adopted is to affix to the [illegible] tern muzzle, ma[illegible] so constr[illegible] paws without [illegible] holding and [illegible] ts. The treatment above alluded to is to [illegible] together the lips of the ferret, an[illegible] this sewing is effected by a peculiar needle, known as the glove maker's needle, such having three angles, whereby much larger thread can be used than by ordinary needles. I cannot say more than that, if the law permitted it, I would become volunteer to use the same tackle to close the mouth of any one who resorted to such means to afford amusement for himself or faiends, and if the latter did not deprecate such practice, I should exult in the opportunity being afforded me of testing their courage in the experiment.

Yours, &c, T. I.

London, April 3, 1854.

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DR. GEORGE W. BOND'S VEGETABLE Strengthening Bitters.—The proprietor of this article in offering it to the public, offers it as a medicine that has been used by his father, in an extensive practice of twenty years, with the most wonderful success, being purely vegetable and free from all powerful stimulants. Mild in their operations, they strengthen and invigorate, instead of prostrating the system, allaying all irritability and nervous condition of the system, being a speedy and permanent cure for all diseases arising from a disordered state of the system, as Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Palpitation of the Heart, Nocturnal Seminal Emissions, and for all weaknesses of the organs of generation; an antidote for all diseases incident to females, Fluor Albus or Whites, and particularly at that critical period, the turn of life. They give new life and vigor to the whole system. No family that values life and health, should be without them in their house. Persons going on long voyages, will find them an excellent article to take with them, as they are a sure remedy, al[illegible] giving relief. The great demand for this [illegible] at my office, and by the advice of a num[illegible] medical profession, has induced me to [illegible]re the public. A trial of one single [illegible] satisfy any person, even the most [illegible] at it is truly what it is represented to [illegible]ove article is put up in half pint bot[illegible]xes with full directions. [illegible] written on each la[illegible] genuine unless [illegible] and the box goes [illegible] manufactured and [illegible] M.D., [illegible] Bond. [illegible] bel. Price $[illegible] put up in the [illegible] with the bottle, [illegible] sold by GEO. [illegible] Son and Successor.

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Wholesale Agent, WILLIAM [illegible] No 476 Broadway, white front, betwee[illegible] and Grand, New York.

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MEDICAL ADVISER

AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—ELEVENTH Edition, 340 pages, cloth; with nearly seventy-five colored engravings—representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female; the most complete and practical work on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the male and female sexual systems ever published, with the latest experiments and discoveries in Reproduction. It illustrates anatomically and fully with the plates everything pertaining to the male and female genital systems; with a full description of the causes, symptoms and most certain mode of cure of all the infirmities and diseases to which they are liable from the secret habits of youth, and excesses of maturer age, as involuntary loss of Semen and Impotency, and innocent or unforeseen affections, and those resulting from contraction, as Syphilis, (Primary and Constitutional,) Gonorrhœa or Blenorrhagia, (Clap) Gleet, Strictures, &c., &c., with numerous certificates of the most unparalleled cures ever performed. Every person, both married and single, should read this work.

Sold by all booksellers in the city and country, and by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade street, corner of Broadway, New York, formerly from Paris and London. Price $1, mailed free of postage to any address, securely sealed. Agents wanted in every town. The author cures all the diseases treated on in the work, at his old office, 42 Reade street, corner of Broadway, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 till 9 in the evening. (Sunday, from 2 till 3 P. M.) N.B.—Not the Drug Store. Address box 944 New York Post Office.

SURE CURES AT SMALL COST.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, and the infallible remedies for certain diseases. Sold at No. 30 Canal street, New York, nowhere else. Universally celebrated throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, for the amazing cures they have performed in the worst cases, after all other aid had miserably failed those afflicted.

Now used for the above virulent disease, and its disastrous train of symptoms, with a success that astonishes the faculty; far surpassing the tardy operation of other remedies, at the same time that they are also milder than those upon the system itself. The reason is that they exert their whole force upon the disease, which is compelled to give way at once, and the patient suffers nothing, as in other instances, from the remedy that relieves him. Thence the fact that these are now approved above all others.

For certainty and celerity they are unapproached, and for an entire eradication of the subtle seeds of venereal disease nothing else can positively be relied upon. Tested we might almost say in millions of cases, and found to be the only reliable anchor.

While these are an immediate cure for the slighter affections, they are a remedy to which the aggravated forms, as difficult to cure by other treatment as a consumption is, yield easily, and indeed at once. The patient has no more difficulty than with a sore finger, instead of being the prey of a loathsome and continually corroding malady. $1 per vial with a book.

Newark, N. J., July 7th, 1853.

DR. WARE: Sir—I had tried the medicines prescribed by seven different physicians before I applied to you. Your medicines cured me in five days. I can never discharge my obligations to you. W. I.

Upwards of 10,000 cases like the above could be referred [illegible] talk Dr. Ward's cures. No f[illegible] are moderate, only for [illegible] guarantee a cure of Gonorrhœa, [illegible] me for curing Syphilis, Seminal [illegible] General Debility Impotence, &c.—[illegible]se who cannot afford so much, inclose $10, $5, or $1, according to their ability. $1 per vial. Packages sent to all parts of the world. An answer returned the moment a letter is received, medicines accompanying, all contained in a strong box.

A CURE FOR A CERTAIN DISEASE IMMEDIATELY!—By the newly discovered astounding and unparalleled remedies, the most important Medical Invention relative to the Disorders of Modern Times. Admitted to the most wonderful contributions of science to the cure of disease. DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND, and other amazing remedies. Sold at No. 50 Canal street, New York; nowhere else. Now universally celebrated throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, as the easiest, safest, and speediest remedies discovered for those diseases; cure in 12 hours if the disease is recent, and never requires more than a few days. To terminate and eradicate thoroughly the most obstinate and protracted discharges from the Uretha, no matter how long its continuance or what may have been tried previously.

These Medicines have been hailed by thousands as the greatest boon to humanity. Married persons in this predicament, especially, and all anxious for a cure, are by these Incomparable Remedies, certain of obtaining the same without any delay. A cure guaranteed by their means. Practical directions accompany the Remedies. A Scientific description of the disease is enclosed. $1 per bottle with a book.

CONCLUDING ADVICE TO THE UNFORTUNATE! If you have contracted a certain disease, do not delay a moment, but come, send or write to Dr. Ward, 50 Canal street, New York City. If you want to make sure of a cure, come, send or write. If you are poor, nevertheless, come, send, or write.

In a week after receiving the medicines, my patients write. Dear Doctor, accept my warm felt thanks; your medicines have cured me; they are delightful as well as certain. No danger of discovery by having the remedies sent, as (unless otherwise ordered) they are directed to be kept at the depot till called for. Within one, two or three days after writing to us, according to the distance from New York, the patient will be certain of receiving our reply, and the remedies to cure him at the same time. Then the afflicted will rejoice. The medicines are securely put up in a box, and make a compact and portable package, strong, not liable to damage or to excite curiosity. If anything is broken or damaged, by carriage, (which, however, very rarely happens) I invariably make it good when informed of it. No delay in receiving an answer. Distance makes no difference. I cure more than 20,000 every year in different cities, and they all receive their medicines through the mails or by express. Ample directions accompany each remedy and article to be used, so that no mistake can be made.

Patients are requested to be concise, and at the same time minute in the relation of their sexual cases, stating age, the disease, and its duration and symptoms, whether any treatment has been adopted, &c., &c. Out of thousands of letters all cured annually, by mail, no one has miscarried to our knowledge. Money enclosed in letters is perfectly safe, and is sure to reach us. Letters should be post-paid, and directed to Dr. Thomas Ward, No. 50 Canal street, one door from Broadway, New York.

CURE YOURSELF.

FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL THERE has existed in large cities and populous towns, a species of disease the dependence and propogation of which, results from the violation of divine and moral laws. To those afflicted the AMERICAN COMPOUND is presented to their notice, as being the most certain, speedy and valuable specific, ever offered to the unfortunate. It has wherever known acquired a reputation, that daily experience continues to strengthen, is not unmerited. Thousands have been cured by its use, and as it leaves no odor on the breath, requires no restriction in diet nor business; contains no *Mercury* or noxious drugs, in the least injurious to the system, it is boldly presented as the best remedy yet discovered. It has long been used in the practice of a Physician, with unfailing success, radically curing ninety-nine out of a hundred cases. It is the best remedy for *Fleur Albus*, Whites, with which thousands of females suffer, without the knowledge of remedy. Full and plain directions for self treatment, are around each bottle. Price $1.

☞ Caution!—Observe that the genuine has the written signature of the proprietor on the wrapper, and name blown in the bottle. For sale by C. H. Ring, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John; W. M. Giles, cor of Thirteenth and Sixth Avenue; C. B. Cox, No. 10 Eighth Avenue; cor Bleecker and Charles street; cor. of Grand and Bowery; 353 Sixth Avenue; cor. Broadway and thirty-fourth street, New York. No. 49 Fulton street, Brooklyn; French and Richards, cor. Tenth and Market sts., Philadelphia; E. Stahl, Pratt and Charles sts., Baltimore; A. M. Santos & Co., Norfolk; Harland, Harald & Co., Charleston; T. M. Turner & Co., Savannah; and by druggists, in all the large towns and cities throughout the United States; also San Francisco, California. Price $1 per bottle.

VICTIMS OF DISEASE.

YOU CANNOT BE TOO CAREFUL IN the selection of a physician or a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had ample experience and that possesses true skill in the treatment thereof. Such a physician is Dr. Hunter, he lays his claims on the following facts, which can be proven at any moment,

He has been in active practice over 25 years, in this city, and has established the Hunterian [illegible]ary, in Division street, in 1833, solely [illegible] treatment of certain diseases, and [illegible]abilities during all that time. His great remedy, [illegible] perfectly innocen[illegible] that it annihilates every p[illegible] of the rank and poisonous virtus of this dreaful disease; and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies, it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring.

It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any medecine of any kind ever brought before the public—knowing that unless they deter the fortunate from obtaining it, their prospects for patronage is gone. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is required to sign a register of names, or asked who or what he is. Doctor Hunter's business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but the patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of a city life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who had been unsuccessfully treated by other Physicians, than would fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over. apr15 3m

DAGUERREOTYPE HATS.

RAFFERTY & LEASK

are selling their beautiful Drab, Beaver, and Pearl Felt Hats at their usual low prices or $3 and $4; and in addition giving each Customer his likeness in his hat, free of charge. They are the only Hatters in the U. S. that can do this. RAFFERTY & LEASK, No. 57 Chatham st., opposite Chambers, and on the corner of Chatham and Pearl Streets.

The French Lunar Pills.

TO FEMALES EXCLUSIVELY.

THE FRENCH LUNAR PILLS MAY BE OBTAINED by applying either personally or by letter at No. 83 SOUTH MAIN STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

These CELEBRATED PILLS are safe and certain remedies for all SUFFERINGS or IRREGULARITIES, and also for other delicate diseases peculiar to females both married and single. The PILLS possess a remarkable power, and when taken according to directions, produce the most surprising yet gratifying results.

☞ A competent medical adviser will always be in attendance to wait on those who wish for a CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATION. ☜

We wish to say a few words in relation to the above named PILLS, as by so doing we may benefit a large number of females who now may be suffering for the want of a remedy for one of the most distressing complaints peculiar to their sex. Suppression of the MONTHLY TURNS are now very common to all classes of FEMALES, but more especially to those working in the shops and mills, and when such obstructions have taken place it is no trifling matter to find a MEDICINE that will remove the difficulty.

We are satisfied that in a majority of cases of this complaint the FRENCH LUNAR PILLS are the only medicine that can be relied on, at the same time not exposing the patient to danger; we can therefore conscientiously recommend them to all who may be suffering or require their use. There are many medicines now advertised for similar purposes, but it is needless for us to say to any one who has used them that they are worse than useless.

The following statement will be sufficient to satisfy any one. They are from respectable persons:—

DR. CUDWORTH,

Sir—Having occasion to use some medicines for SUPPRESSION, I went to a certain doctor to purchase a box of pills, (purporting to be females pills) and paid him $10. I took the medicine, or rather poison, (for so it proved to be) according to his directions, and soon found myself in the most violent pain, attended with spasms and fever, which continued to grow worse until I took an emetic, which alone saved my life, yet I had not gained the object for which I took the medicine. A lady who waited on me said she had used your FRENCH "LUNAR PILLS," and they answered her purpose fairly.

She advised me try to them, and accordingly I wish you would send me what you think sufficient for my case.

The medicine was accordingly sent, with a request that the lady might communicate the result. In less than a week the following letter was received from the lady's husband:—

DR. CUDWORTH,

Dear Sir—The MEDICINES which you sent us on the 17th has had the DESIRED EFFECT. My wife's OBJECT is ACCOMPLISHED.

A lady says "they answered my case finely," a gentleman in Pawtucket, R. I., whose lady had used the FRENCH LUNAR PILLS, says, "they are the most wonderful medicine I ever knew." A lady in Bristol, R. I., recently said, "I believe that the FRENCH LUNAR PILLS saved my life, for I tried everything I could think or hear of." The above facts are given only for the right information